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TO WHOM

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RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

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Jan. 22, 1776.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

PREFACE.

SINCE the firſt publication of this work in the year 1769, the author has annually enlarged it. It muſt occur to every one, that time only and continual reading can add to the collection: this makes every freſh edition more valuable than the laſt. It has been the ſtudy of the author to examine into the accuracy of dates, and reconcile the difference of hiſtorians, who vary in nothing more than in the times when events happened. In doing this he has happily ſucceeded in a thouſand inſtances, and in all, he is as correct as a work of this nature (which conſiſts chiefly of figures) is capable of. He has induſtriouſly thrown out all unimportant matter, and given the reader only ſuch occurrences as he muſt wiſh to be acquainted with.

This work having been found very proper to be put into the hands of youth; chronology being one of the chief branches of the *belles lettres*, to adapt it more for the purpoſe, the author has publiſhed this edition, wherein he has given a more enlarged view of the Engliſh hiſtory, and he flatters himſelf he has thus rendered it a compleat ſchool-book. It is already received into Weſtminſter, Eton, Wincheſter, Marybone, &c, &c. and all the other great ſchools, as well for boys as for girls.

☞ A ſmall edition of this work, ſo contrived as not to exceed the ſize of a pocket almanack, may be had of all the book-ſellers, price 1s. 6d.

ADVER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE events of different reigns may be regularly ſeen, by turning to the reſpective kings one after another.

With reſpect to the dates, no notice is taken of the Old Stile, but they are regulated according to the New Stile; thus January 174$\frac{1}{2}$, is called Januaary, 1742.

As to ages, this rule is obſerved; if a perſon at his death had entered only his 40th year, he his recorded to have died, aged 39.

The time in which ſuch writers lived, as were biſhops, if not found in alphabetical order, may be ſeen by turning to the liſt of biſhops.

Where no diſtinction of country is made to the peerages, that of England is implied.

This little volume ſerves as a compleat Index to all the Hiſtories of England extant, by referring to the years in which occurrences happened. The years are generally ſet down in the margins of the various hiſtories.

The author will be very thankful for any corrections, additions, or amendments left with his publiſher, R. Baldwin.

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KINGS of ENGLAND since the Heptarchy.

Began to reign.	Names.
800,	Egbert, king of Weſſex.
838,	Ethelwolf.
857,	Ethelbald.
860,	Ethelbert.
866,	Ethelred.
872,	Alfred.
900,	Edward the Elder.
925,	Athelſtan.
942,	Edmund I.
946,	Edred.
955,	Edwy.
959,	Edgar.
975,	Edward the martyr.
	Simeon, *Uſurper.*
1016,	Edmund II.
1017,	Canute the Dane.
	Harold, *Uſurper.*
1039,	Hardicanute.
1041,	Edward the Confeſſor.
1065,	Harold.
1066,	William the Conqueror.
1087,	William II.
1100,	Henry I.
1135,	Stephen.
1154,	Henry II.
1189,	Richard I.
1199,	John.
1216,	Henry III.
1272,	Edward I.
1307,	Edward II.
1327,	Edward III.
1377,	Richard II.
1399,	Henry IV.
1413,	Henry V.
1422,	Henry VI.
1461,	Edward IV.
1483,	Edward V.
1483,	Richard III.
1485,	Henry VII.
1509,	Henry VIII.
1547,	Edward VI.
1553,	Mary.
1558,	Elizabeth.
1603,	James I.
1625,	Charles I.
	Cromwell, *Uſurper.*
1649,	Charles II.
1685,	James II.
1689,	William and Mary.
1702,	Anne.
1714,	George I.
1727,	George II.
1760,	George III.

THE

THE HISTORIAN's VADE-MECUM.

AARON, born 1575, died 1453 before Chriſt.
Abbot, archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſhooting at a buck, at Bramſhill Park, Hampſhire, accidentally killed the keeper, for which he was deemed incapable of any longer performing the functions of a biſhop, 1621, died Auguſt 3, 1633, aged 71.
Abdalla, ſon of Omar, flouriſhed 625.
Abel, born in the third year of the world; killed by Cain, 129, ditto, 3874 before Chriſt.
Abelard, Peter, died 1143, aged 62.
Aberconway caſtle, Carnarvonſhire, built, 1284.
Abercorn, Scots earldom of, created 1606. (name Hamilton.)
Aberdeen, Scots earldom of, created 1682. (name Gordon.)
Aberdeen, univerſity of, founded, 1477; King's College founded, 1500; Marſham College founded, 1593.

Abergavenny, barony of, created 1295. (name Nevil.)

Aberyſtwith Caſtle, built in Henry the Firſt's reign; burnt, 1142.

Abingdon abbey, built by Ethelwold, biſhop of Sherborn, 958.

Abingdon, earldom of, created 1682. (name Bertie.)

Abingdon, Berks, incorporated in the reign of Philip and Mary.

Aboyne, Scots earldom, created 1660. (name Gordon.)

Abraham called, which began the 430 years of ſojourning, 1921; entertained three angels, 1897; offered up his ſon Iſaac, then 25 years old, 1871; died 1821 before Chriſt, aged 175.

Abu Bekr died 634, aged 63.

Abulfeda, the geographer, died 1345, aged 72.

Academy of Sciences eſtabliſhed in France, 1666; ditto of architecture, 1671; ditto royal at Niſmes, 1682. See Society.

Acapulco ſhip, a Spaniſh galleon, worth 313,000l. taken in the South-Seas by Anſon, and brought home, June 14, 1744.

Achilles, the Grecian general, died, 1184 before Chriſt.

Acts of the apoſtles written in 63.

Adam created, Friday, October 28, 4004, died, 3034 before Chriſt, aged 930.

Addiſon, Joſeph, born 1671, died June 17, 1719.

Admiral, lord high, held by commiſſion, ſince 1708.

Ado, the hiſtorian, died 874.

Adrian, the emperor, viſited Britain, and built a ſtrong rampart 80 miles long, between Tyne and the Frith of Solway, 138.

Affirmation, Quaker's, accepted by act of parliament as an oath, it being one of their principles not to ſwear, Feb. 13, 1702.

African company eſtabliſhed, 1695.

Agamemnon, died after 904 before Chriſt.

Agaric,

Agaric, the ſtyptic power of, diſcovered by Broſſard, a Frenchman, 1750.
Agathias flouriſhed, 565.
Agathocles maſſacred the wives and children of his ſoldiers for having put two of his ſons to death, 307 before Chriſt.
Ageſilaus, king of Sparta, 400; died, 360 before Chriſt.
Agis, died, 241 before Chriſt.
Agricola, the Roman general, died in 93, aged 56.
Agricola, Rod. died 1485, aged 43.
Agriculture, invented by Triptolemy, about 1600 before Chriſt.
Agrippa, king of Judea, died in 44, aged 54, having reigned 24 years.
Agrippa, Cornelius, died 1534, aged 48.
Ahab, died, 897 before Chriſt.
Ahaz, died, 726 before Chriſt.
Air-guns invented, 1656.
Air-pump, invented by Ottoguerike, a German, 1454.
Ajax, ſon of Teucer, flouriſhed 1154 before Chriſt.
Ajax, ſon of Telamon, flouriſhed 1149 before Chriſt.
Akenſide, Dr. Mark, died June 23, 1770, aged 35.
Alban, St. the firſt Engliſh martyr, died 303.
Albani, Francis, painter of Bologna, died 1660, aged 82.
Alban's, St. the monaſtery built there, by Offa, king of Mercia, who began his reign, 775.
Albemarle, earldom of, created 1696. (name Keppel.)
Alberoni, Cardinal, died 1752, aged 88.
Albertus Magnus, died 1280.
Albinus, died 198.
Albumazer flouriſhed, 841.
Alceus, the lyric poet, flouriſhed, 607 before Chriſt.
Alceus, the tragic poet, flouriſhed, 378.
Alcibiades, Athenian general, died 404 before Chriſt, aged 46.
Alexander the Great, born 356; ſucceeded Philip,

336; founded the Grecian empire, 331; died at Babylon, March 21, 323 before Chriſt, aged 32.

Alexander III. Pope, compelled Henry II. king of England, and the king of France, to hold his ſtirrups while he mounted his horſe, 1182.

Alexandria in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls were ſix miles in circuit, 335; taken by Cæſar, 46 before Chriſt; taken by the Saracens, 640.

Aldermen firſt appointed, 882.

Alfhelm murdered, by order of Edric, 1009.

Alfred, fourth ſon of Ethelwolf, born 849, at Wantage, Berks; ſucceeded his brother, Ethelred I. on the throne of England, 872; took London from the Danes, beſieged Rocheſter, and drove them to their ſhips, 882; he divided England into counties and hundreds, and formed a body of laws, which, though now loſt, is generally eſteemed the origin of *Common Law*. He died 900, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon, Edward the Elder.

Alfred, ſon of Ethelred II. his eyes were put out, 600 of his train murdered at Guildford by earl Godwin's vaſſals, and he led to a monaſtery at Ely, 1036, where he died ſoon after.

Algebra firſt known in Europe, 1494; letters in Algebraic calculation, made uſe of by Fran. Vieta, 1590.

Allegiance, oath of, firſt adminiſtered, 1606.

Allen, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1717. (name Allen.)

Alleyn, Edward, the player, born 1566; founded Dulwich College, June 21, 1619, died 1626.

Allington Caſtle, Kent, built about 1154.

All-Saints, feſtival of, inſtituted, 835.

All-Souls, feſtival of, eſtabliſhed, 998.

All-Souls College, Oxford, founded by Chichely, archbiſhop of Canterbury, 1437. (40 fellows.)

Allum brought to perfection, 1609.

Alnewick abbey, Northumberland, founded 1147.

Alphonſus of Arragon, died 1284, aged 67.

Alresford,

Alresford, Hampſhire, totally deſtroyed by fire, 1660; twice ſince.
Altamont, Iriſh earldom of, created 1771. (name Browne.)
Altars firſt conſecrated by pope Sylveſter, 1334.
Alva, duke of, died 1582, aged 74.
Amberſbury nunnery, Wilts, built 976.
Ambroſe, St. born 333; made biſhop of Milan, 374; died 397.
Ambroſius Aurelius choſen king of the Britons, 465, crowned at Stonehenge; died 508.
America firſt diſcovered, by John Cabot, a Venetian, 1498; ſettled in James the Firſt's reign.
Amicable Society, Serjeants Inn, chartered, 1706.
Amos began to propheſy, 787 before Chriſt.
Amphitheatre at Rome, planned by Auguſtus, and built by Veſpaſian.
Amſterdam, opera-houſe burnt, only ſeven perſons loſt, 1772.
Amyot, biſhop of Auxerre, born 1514, died 1595.
Anabaptiſt meeting-houſe, the firſt, eſtabliſhed in London, 1640.
Anabaptiſts, four Dutchmen burnt for hereſy, 1538; ſome impriſoned for a plot againſt Oliver Cromwell, 1657; an inſurrection of them under Venner, Jan. 6, 1661.
Anacharſis, Scythian philoſopher, lived about 554 before Chriſt.
Anacreon, died 474 before Chriſt, aged 85.
Analy, Iriſh barony, created 1766. (name Gore.)
Ananias, and his wife Sapphira, ſtruck dead, 33.
Anaſtaſius, died 518, aged 87.
Anathema, the firſt, brought into the church, 387.
Anatomy reſtored by Jacobus Carpenſis, 1550.
Anaxagoras, died 428 before Chriſt, aged 70.
Anaxandrides, the comic poet, flouriſhed 378 before Chriſt.
Anaxarchus, flouriſhed 340 before Chriſt.
Anaximander, died 547 before Chriſt, aged 64.

Anaximenes, the philoſopher, lived about 556 before Chriſt.

Ancaſter, dukedom of, created 1715. (name Bertie.)

Anchors of ſhips invented, 578.

Andrew, St. martyred, Nov. 30, 69.

Andrews, biſhop of Winton, born about 1555, died 1626.

Andronicus, peripatetic philoſopher, flouriſhed 100 before Chriſt.

Angelo, Michael, died 1564, aged 89.

Angleſey, the Mona of the Romans, reduced by Julius Agricola, 76.

Angria, his family, ſeized, 1750.

Anhault, reverend George, prince of, born 1507, died 1557.

Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, by a daughter of the duke of Norfolk, married to Henry VIII. Nov. 1532; crowned, June 1, 1533; tried by order of the king on a charge of inceſt with her brother, and, though not guilty, convicted, and beheaded, May 14, 1536, aged 29.

Ann, queen, ſecond daughter of James II. by Anne Hyde, born Feb. 6, 1665; married to the prince of Denmark, 1683; loſt her ſon George duke of Glouceſter by a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11; ſucceeded her brother-in-law, William III. on the throne, March 8, 1702; ſettled the firſt fruits and tenths on the poor clergy, 1704; crowned, April 23 following; died, Auguſt 1, 1714, of a fever and lethargy, aged 49, and was ſucceeded by her ſecond couſin, George I. elector of Hanover.

Annandale, Scots marquiſate of, created 1701, (name Johnſton.)

Annibal, Carthaginian general, died 260 before Chriſt.

Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, five years before the vulgar date of the Chriſtian æra.

Anſelm, died 1109, aged 76.

Anſon, admiral, died 1762.

Anthony,

Anthony, Marc. died 30 before Chriſt, aged 53.
Anthony, St. the Great, died in a deſart, Feb. 14, 356, aged 105.
Anthony, St. of Padua, died 1231.
Antioch, 100,000 people of, killed by the Jews in one day, 145 before Chriſt.
Antiochus maſſacred 80,000 of the people of Jeruſalem for revolting, 170; put Eleazer and the ſeven brothers, known by the name of the Maccabees, to death, 168; died in the greateſt torments, 164 before Chriſt.
Antipater, died 319 before Chriſt.
Antiſthenes, the philoſopher, lived 395 before Chriſt.
Antonius, M. the orator, died 87 before Chriſt, aged 56.
Antrim, Iriſh earldom of, created 1620. (name Macdonnel.)
Antwerp, a riſing of the Proteſtants there, 1571.
Anvari, the Perſian poet, died 1201.
Apelles, the painter, flouriſhed 334 before Chriſt.
Apocrypha, hiſtory of, ends 135 before Chriſt.
Apollo, temple of, founded, 434 before Chriſt.
Apollodorus, the architect, flouriſhed 104.
Apollonius, the geometrician, lived 242 before Chriſt.
Apparitors firſt inſtituted, about 1234.
Appian, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed in 143.
Apricots and Artichokes brought in, 1578.
Apſley, barony of, created 1771. (name Bathurſt.)
Apuleius of Medaura, flouriſhed about 200.
Aquila, flouriſhed 128.
Aquinas, St. Thomas, died 1274, aged 50.
Aquitaine annexed to the crown of France, 1370.
Arbuthnot, Scots viſcount, title of, created 1641. (name Arbuthnot.)
Arbuthnot, Dr. born 1681, died 1735.
Arceſilaus, the academic, flouriſhed 300 before Chriſt.
Archangel, the paſſage to, diſcovered in Mary's time, but not traded to by the Engliſh till about 1569.

Archelaus, king of Macedon, patron of learning, 913 before Chriſt.

Archer of Umberſlade, barony of, created 1747. (name Archer.)

Archilochus, inventor of Iambic verſe, flouriſhed 686 before Chriſt.

Archimedes, the mathematician, killed, 212 before Chriſt.

Ardchattan priory, Scotland, founded 1230.

Arden, Iriſh barony, created 1770. (name Perceval.)

Argonautic expedition. See Ilium.

Argos, the kingdom of, began under Inachus, 1856 before Chriſt, *i.e.* 1080 years before the firſt olympiad.

Argyle, marquis of, beheaded in Scotland, for rebelling againſt England, May 27, 1661.

Argyle, earl of, invaded Scotland with about 2500 men, May, 1685; defeated and executed at Edinburgh ſoon after.

Argyle, Scots dukedom of, created 1701. (name Campbell.)

Arianiſm, the ruling religion in the weſt, 493.

Arion, the muſician, flouriſhed 620 before Chriſt.

Arioſto, the Italian poet, born 1474, died 1533.

Ariſtarchus, the tragic poet, alive 453 before Chriſt, aged 100.

Ariſtarchus, the aſtronomer, died about 280 before Chriſt, aged 81.

Ariſtides, the Greek orator, lived 488 before Chriſt.

Ariſtonicus, ſtrangled at Rome by order of the ſenate, 126 before Chriſt.

Ariſtophanes, died 200 before Chriſt, aged 80.

Ariſtotle, died at Chalcide, 322 before Chriſt, aged 63.

Arithmetic, decimal, invented by Regiomontanus.

Arius, the heretic, died 336.

Armada, the Spaniſh; 130 ſhips, with 50,000 men, deſtined to invade England, arrived in the channel, July, 1588, but was broken by a ſtorm.

Arminianiſm, taught by Vorſtius, the diſciple of Arminius, 1611.

Armi-

Arminius died, 1608.
Arms, French, quartered with the Engliſh, 1358.
Arms, coats of, came in vogue in the reign of Richard I.
Army, firſt ſtanding one in modern times eſtabliſhed by Charles VII. of France, 1448. See Troops, Yeomen.
Arnobius, flouriſhed 303.
Arran, Iriſh earldom of, created 1762. (name Gore.)
Array, firſt commiſſion of, to raiſe a militia, iſſued, 1422.
Arrian, Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed 150.
Arſaces, died 245 before Chriſt.
Artabanus, died 229.
Artaxerxes, king of Perſia, died 242 before Chriſt.
Artemidorus, flouriſhed 146 before Chriſt.
Artemiſia, flouriſhed 480 before Chriſt.
Arthur, king, died 542, aged 70.
Arthur, Henry the Seventh's eldeſt ſon, born September 20, 1486; married to Catherine the king of Spain's fourth daughter, Nov. 12, 1501; died April 2, 1502.
Artichokes, *vide* Apricots.
Articles of religion, 42 publiſhed by the clergy without conſent of parliament, 1552; the 42 reduced to 39, Jan. 1563; received the authority of parliament, 1571; royal declaration prefixed to them, firſt publiſhed, 1628; 104 drawn up by archbiſhop Uſher for Ireland, 1615; eſtabliſhed, 1634.
Arundel of Wardour, barony of, created 1605. (name Arundel.)
Arundel, Suſſex, chartered by queen Elizabeth.
Arundelian tables, made, 264 before Chriſt.
Arviragus, the general, flouriſhed in 80.
Aſaph, St. died, 590.
Aſcham, the commonwealth's envoy at Madrid, murdered by the baniſhed royaliſts, 1655.
Aſcue, Ann, burnt for hereſy (denying the real preſence) 1546.
Aſhbrook, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1751. (name Flower.)

Aſhburnham, earldom of, created 1730. (name Aſhburnham.)

Aſhby de la Zouch caſtle, Leiceſter, built long before 1399; demoliſhed, 1648.

Aſhmole, Elias, the antiquarian, born 1617; died 1692.

Aſpaſia flouriſhed at Athens, 448 before Chriſt.

Aſſaſſination plot, for killing king William in his way from Richmond, diſcovered, Feb. 1696.

Aſſurance-office, charter granted to the London and the Royal, 1716.

Aſſyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus 2084 before Chriſt, laſted about 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus. Out of its ruins were formed the Aſſyrians of Babylon, thoſe of Nineveh, and the kingdom of the Medes.

Aſton, Scots barony of, created 1628. (name Aſton.)

Aſtronomy, firſt ſtudied by the Moors, and brought into Europe, 1201; modern, taken up by Copernicus.

Athanaſius, St. died 371, aged 73.

Athelſtan made king of Kent, by his father Ethelwolf, 848; died about 853.

Athelſtan, the natural ſon and ſucceſſor of Edward the Elder, crowned king of England at Kingſton, 925; invaded Scotland, and brought Conſtantine to ſubjection, 936; reduced the Welch, 939; and Exeter and Scilly, 940; died at Gloceſter, 941, and was ſucceeded by his brother, Edmund I.

Athenagoras, the Athenian philoſopher, flouriſhed about 177.

Athens, one of the twelve cities in Attica, founded by the Cecrops, 1571; taken by Xerxes 480 before Chriſt.

Athlone, Iriſh earldom of, created 1691. (name Ginkell.)

Athole, Scots dukedom of, created 1703. (name Murray.)

Atkins, Sir Robert, died 1709, aged 88.

Atterbury, biſhop of Rocheſter, baniſhed for conſpiring

ſpiring againſt George I. June 18, 1723; died 1732, aged 69.

Attila, with his Huns, ravaged the Roman empire, 447.

Attraction, the idea of, firſt given by Kepler, 1605.

Aubrey, John, the antiquary, born 1626; died about 1700.

Audley of Heleigh, barony of, created 1296. (name Touchet.)

Audley, lord, beheaded for a rape and ſodomy, 1631.

Augmentation-office eſtabliſhed, 1704.

Auguſtin, St. father of the Latin church, born 354; baptiſed 387, died 431.

Auguſtin, St. ſent by pope Gregory to convert the Britons, landed in the iſle of Thanet, 597; ſoon after made the firſt archbiſhop of Canterbury; died 604.

Auguſtine's, St. monaſtery, Canterbury, founded 605.

Auguſtine friars firſt appeared in England, about 1250; their church granted to German Lutherans, 1551.

Auguſtus, king of Poland, died 1733.

Aulus Gellius flouriſhed, 112.

Aurenzebe died 1707, aged 90.

Aurora Borealis, firſt ſeen, 1715; Electricity of, diſcovered by Wideburg at Jena, 1769.

Auſonius, died after 392.

Auſtrian family, preſent one, began in Germany, 1273.

Aylesford, earldom of, created 1714. (name Finch.)

Aylmer of Balrath. Iriſh barony of, created 1718. (name Aylmer.)

Aylnmouth caſtle, Northumberland, built by Ida, firſt king of Northumberland.

Aylſbury, Berks, incorporated, 1554.

Azores, the iſlands of, firſt ſeen, 1449.

B.

BABEL, Tower of, began to be built 2247 before Chriſt, which continued building 40 years; when God confounded the builders language, and diſperſed them into different nations. Thence aroſe the difference of languages, the diſperſion of the people, and the forming of empires. From Japhet, the eldeſt ſon of Noah, ſprung the inhabitants of the north of Europe, and Aſia, as well as thoſe of the weſt. From Shem, came the people of the eaſt, as alſo thoſe of Iſrael; and from Ham, deſcended the Canaanites, Philliſtines, Egyptians, and the ancient poſſeſſors of Africa.

Babington, and 13 others, hanged for conſpiring to aſſaſſinate queen Elizabeth, 1586.

Babylon, kingdom of, founded by Nimrod, 2640 before Chriſt.

Bacchylides, the painter, died 480 before Chriſt.

Bacon, Roger, born 1214, died 1292.

Bacon, Sir Francis, lord chancellor, ſent to the Tower, on a charge of bribery, 1622; died April 9, 1626, aged 66.

Baden, congreſs at, 1714.

Bæotian war commenced 379, ended 366 before Chriſt.

Bahama Iſlands not known to the Engliſh till 1667; ſettled 1718.

Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, 1402; died 1403.

Baker, Sir Richard, author of the Chronicle, born 1584; died 1645.

Balambangan ceded to the Engliſh, 1762.

Balbeck built in 14.

Baldwin, the emperor, died 1206.

Balcarras, Scots earldom of, created 1651. (name Lindſay.)

Balchen, admiral, caſt away in the Victory, October, 1744.

Bale, biſhop of Oſſory, the hiſtorian, born 1495, died 1563.

Baliol,

Baliol College, Oxford, founded by John Baliol, 1262. (12 fellows.)
Ballenden, Scots barony, created 1661. (name Ballenden.)
Balſamon, flouriſhed, 1191.
Balſhazzar ſaw the hand writing on the wall, 538 before Chriſt.
Baltinglaſs, Iriſh barony, created 1763, (name Stratford.)
Baltzar, Thomas, the muſician, flouriſhed, 1658.
Balzac, French writer, born 1594, died 1654.
Bamborough caſtle, Northumberland, built by Ina, 559.
Banbury, Oxfordſhire, chartered by queen Mary; anew by James I.
Bancroft, a Lord-mayor's officer, died worth 30,000l. 1729, which is, by his will, diſpoſed of to charitable uſes by the Draper's company.
Banff, Scots barony of, created 1642, (name Ogilvie.)
Bangor, Iriſh barony, created 1770. (name Ward.)
Bangor cathedral built, 516.
Bank, old one, Scotland, created 1695; royal ditto, 1727.
Bank of England eſtabliſhed, 1693; houſe built, 1732.
Bank ſtock, three per cent. ann. created 1726; three per cent. conſol. ditto, 1731; three per cent. red. ditto, 1746; three per cent. ann. payable at the South-Sea houſe, 1751; three and a half per cent. ann. ditto, 1758; long ann. ditto, 1761; four per cent. conſol. ditto, 1762.
Bantam, eight ambaſſadors of, arrived in England, 1682.
Barbadoes, firſt Engliſh ſettlement in the Weſt-Indies, 1625.
Barbaroſſa, the famous corſair, died 1517, aged 43.
Barbers, the firſt profeſſion brought to Rome from Sicily, 299 before Chriſt.
Barbers and ſurgeons in London made one company, 1540.

Bar-

Barclay, John, died 1621, aged 37.
Barclay, Robert, the quaker, born 1648, died 1690.
Bark, Jeſuits, brought to France by cardinal Lugo, 1650.
Barnabites, foundation of, in France, by a bull of Clement VII. 1533.
Barnard, Sir John, Lord mayor of London, 1738, died 1764, aged 80.
Barnewall, of Kingſton, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1646. (name Barnewall.)
Barocci, of Urbin, painter, born 1528, died 1612.
Barometers invented by Torricelli, a Florentine, 1626.
Baron, title of, called by the Saxons, Thane, firſt given in England by patent, to Richard II. 1388.
Baronets firſt created, 1611.
Baronius, died 1607, aged 69.
Barrington of Ardglaſs, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1720. (name Barrington.)
Barrow, rev. Dr. Iſaac, died 1677, aged 46.
Barrymore, Iriſh earldom of, created 1627. (name Barry.)
Bartholomew, St. martyred, Auguſt 24, 71.
Bartholomew monaſtery, near Smithfield, built, 1100.
Bartolomeo, Dutch painter, born 1620, died 1660.
Bartolomeo, French painter, born 1469, died 1517.
Barton, a Scotchman, having obtained a letter of marque againſt the Scots, turned pirate, and committed depredations on the Engliſh, but lord Surrey's ſons ſailed out, fought him, and ſlew him, 1513.
Baſil, St. died 378, aged 51.
Baſſano, Italian painter, born 1510, died 1592.
Bateman, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1725. (name Bateman.)
Bathurſt of Batleſden, earldom of, created 1772. (name Bathurſt.)
Bath, ſprings of, diſcovered 871 before Chriſt.
Bath, its biſhopric confirmed by ſtatute of 35th of Hen. VIII; city chartered by queen Elizabeth.

Bath,

Bath, order of the, inſtituted at the coronation of Henry the Fourth; re-eſtabliſhed, 1725.
Batterſey bridge built, 1772.
Battle abbey, Suſſex, founded 1066.

BATTLES before CHRIST.

Battle of Actium, 31.
—Arbela, 331.
—Eurymedon, 470.
—Irſus, 333.
—Leuctra, 373.
—Mantinea, 363.
Battle of Marathon, 490.
—Pharſalia, 47.
—Philippi, 41.
—River Granicus, 334.
—Salamis, 480.

BATTLES after CHRIST.

Battle of Agincourt, between the French and Engliſh, when Henry V. conquered; 10,000 of the French were killed, and 14000 taken priſoners. The Engliſh loſt only 40, October 25, 1415.
—St. Alban's, May 22, 1455.
—Alcazar, where Sebaſtian, king of Portugal, was killed, 1577.
—Almanza, in Spain, 1707.
—Arques, near Dieppe, September 22, 1598.
—Aſcalon, Judea, when Richard I. defeated Saladin's army of 300,000 men, 1191.
—Aſhdown, between Canute and Edmund, when Edmund conquered, 1016.
—Aughrim, in Ireland, between the French and Engliſh, when the enemy loſt 7000, the Engliſh only 600 killed, and 960 wounded, July 22, 1691.
—Banbury, between the rebels and royaliſts, when the firſt were victorious, July 26, 1469.
—Bannockburn, between the Scots and the Engliſh, when the Engliſh were routed, June 25, 1314.
—Barnet, between the earl of Warwick and Edward IV. when the earl was ſlain, and his army defeated: about 3000 of the vanquiſhed fell, and 1500 of the conquerors, April 14, 1471.

Near

Battle near Barnet, Eaſter-day, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, 1468.

—Beaugé, between the French and Engliſh, when the Engliſh were defeated, and the duke of Clarence was killed, April 3, 1421.

—Belgrade, July 16, 1717.

—Benburg, in Ireland, 1646.

—Bergen, between the French and Engliſh, under prince Ferdinand, when the former were defeated with the loſs of about 2000 men, April 13, 1759.

—Blackheath, between the rebels and royaliſts, when the firſt were beaten, June 22, 1497. See Flammoc.

—Blackwater, in Ireland, 1597.

—Blenheim, between the Engliſh and the French, when the latter was defeated with the loſs of near 27,000 killed, and 13,000 priſoners; the victors loſt only 5000, and 8000 wounded and taken priſoners, Auguſt 3, 1704.

—Bloreheath, between the earl of Sarum and lord Audley, when Sarum conquered, September 23, 1459.

—Boſton, in America, between the rebels and the royaliſts, when the former were routed, June 17, 1775.

—Boſworth, between Richard III. and the earl of of Richmond, when Richard III. fell, Auguſt 22, 1485.

—Bothwell-bridge, between the royaliſts and the rebels, when the latter were routed, 700 of whom were killed, and 1200 taken priſoners, June 22, 1679.

—Bovines, between the king of France and the emperor Otho, when France was victorious, July 25, 1214.

—Boyne, between king William and king James, when the latter was defeated, with the loſs of 1500 men: king William loſt about 500, July 1, 1690.

Battle

Battle of Bradockdown, between the parliament forces and royaliſts, when the former were defeated, 1643.

—Breeches, in Italy, 1734.

—Cherington, between the royaliſts and the parliament forces, when the latter, under Sir William Waller, were victorious, ſpring, 1644.

—Cheſterfield, 1296.

—Coutras, in France, October 20, 1586.

—Crecy, between England and France, when the latter was defeated with the loſs of near 36,000 men. Many of the principal nobility of France were ſlain in this action, as were the kings of Bohemia and Majorca: the Bohemian motto was *Ich dien*, I ſerve; which the prince of Wales, who was inſtrumental to this victory, immediately adopted in memorial of it. Very few Engliſh were loſt, Auguſt 26, 1346.

—Crevant, in Burgundy, between France and England, when the latter was victorious, June, 1423.

—Cropredy-bridge, between the royaliſts and the parliament forces, under Sir William Waller, when the latter were defeated, autumn, 1644.

—Culloden, under the duke of Cumberland, between the royaliſts and rebels, when the latter were defeated; this put an end to the rebellion, April 16, 1746.

—St. Denis, in France, 1567.

—St. Denis, in France, 1678.

—Dettingen, between England, under George II. and France, when the former was ſucceſsful; the French loſt, killed, wounded, and priſoners, about 5000 men; the Engliſh, &c. about 3000, June 26, 1743.

—Dumblain, between the royaliſts, under the duke of Argyle, and the rebels under the earl of Mar, November 12, 1715.

—Dunbar, between Edward I. and the Scots, when the former ſubdued Scotland; the Scots loſt 20000 men, April 27, 1296.

Battle of Dunbar, between Cromwell and the Scots, when the former was victorious, and killed 3000, and took 9000 men, though the Scots were double the number, September 3, 1650.

—Dunes, between England and Spain, when the Spaniards were totally defeated, 1658.

—Dreux, in France, 1562.

—Durham, between England and Scotland, when the Engliſh were headed by queen Phillippa, and David, king of Scots, was taken priſoner, October 17, 1346.

—Near Eckeren, June 16, 1703.

—Edgehill, between the royaliſts and the parliament forces, when 5000 were ſlain on both ſides, October 23, 1642.

—Erne-river, between the Engliſh and Scots, when the latter loſt above 12000 men, the former ſcarcely 30, Auguſt 11, 1332.

—Eveſham, between the royaliſts, under prince Edward, and the rebel barons under the earl of Leiceſter, when the former were victorious, and the earl was ſlain, Auguſt 4, 1265.

—Falkirk, between the rebels under the pretender, and the royaliſts under general Hawley, when the latter were defeated, January 17, 1746.

—Floudon, between the Engliſh and the Scots, when the latter were defeated, and the king of Scots, and moſt of the Scots nobility were ſlain, September 9, 1513,

—Fontenoy, between the Engliſh, under the duke of Cumberland, and the French, when the former were defeated, with the loſs of about 12000 men on each ſide, April 30, 1745.

—Glaſgow, 1568.

—Glenſheil, in Scotland, June 10, 1719.

—Græbenſtein, between the allied army, under prince Ferdinand, and the French, when the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 2550 men, including 162 officers; the allies loſt only 300 men, June 24, 1762.

Battle

Battle of Guoſtalla, Auguſt, 1734.
—Halidon-hill, near Berwick, between the Engliſh, under Edward III. and the Scots under Douglas the regent, when the latter were defeated with the loſs of near 30,000 men, whereas the Engliſh loſt only one knight, one eſquire, and thirteen private men, July 19, 1333.
—Near Hambildon, 1402.
—Harlaw, in Scotland, 1410.
—Haſtings, between the Normans, under William the Conqueror, and the Engliſh under Harold, when Harold was ſlain, and the kingdom of England became the reward of the Conqueror, October 14, 1066. William had three horſes killed under him, and loſt near 15000 men; the Engliſh loſt more.
—Herrings, February 12, 1429.
—Hexham, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, when the latter were defeated, May 15, 1464.
—Homeldon, on the borders of England, between the Scots, under Douglas, and the Engliſh under the Percys, when the former were totally routed, 1402.
—Horncaſtle, between the parliament forces and royaliſts, when the former were victorious, 1643.
—Jarnac, in France, March 13, 1569.
—Kilruſh, in Ireland, 1642.
—Knocknoneſs, in Ireland, November, 1647.
—Knocktow, Ireland, 1491.
—Laffield, between the confederate army, under the duke of Cumberland, and the French, under marſhal Saxe, when the latter conquered; the French loſt 10000, the confederate only 6000, July 20, 1747.
—Landen, July 19, 1693.
—Lanſdown, between the parliament forces and the royaliſts, July 5, 1643.
—Largs, in Scotland, the Norwegians finally defeated, 1263.
—Leipſic, 1631.
—Lepanto, 1571.

Battle of Lewes, between the barons under the earl of Leiceſter, and the royaliſts under the king, when the former were victorious, and the king was taken priſoner, May 14, 1264.

—Lincoln, May 19, 1217.

—Liſcarrol, in Ireland, 1642.

—Lutzen, in which Guſtavus, king of Sweden, was killed, 1633.

—Luzara, in Italy, Auguſt 15, 1702.

—Malplaquet, between the allied army, under the duke of Marlborough, and the French, under Boufflers, when the former were victorious, but at the loſs of 20,000 men, September 11, 1709.

—Marſton moor, between the parliament forces, under Cromwell, and the royaliſts, under prince Rupert, when the former were victorious, July 2, 1644.

—Minden, between the allies, under prince Ferdinand, and the French, under Contades, when the latter were defeated with the loſs of 7000 men, the allies loſt only 2000, Auguſt 1, 1759.

—Moncontour, in France, October 3, 1569.

—Mortimer's-croſs, between the Yorkiſts, under Edward duke of York, and the Lancaſtrians, under the earl of Pembroke, when the latter were defeated with the loſs of near 4000 men, 1461.

—Narva, by Charles XII. of Sweden, over the Muſcovites, December 11, 1700.

—Naſeby, June 14, 1645.

—Newbury, between the parliament forces and the royaliſts, September 20, 1643.

—Newbury, between the parliament forces and the royaliſts, when the latter were worſted, October 27, 1644.

—Newtown Butlers, in Ireland, 1689.

—Northampton, July 19, 1460.

—Otterburn, between the Engliſh, under Hotſpur, and the Scots, under the earl of Douglas, when the former was taken priſoner. and the latter ſlain, July 31, 1388.

—Oudenard, between the allies, under the duke of Marlborough, and the French, under the duke of

of Burgundy, when the latter were routed, with the loſs of 12000, the allies loſt only about 3000, June 30, 1708.

Battle of Paris, November 10, 1567.

—Parma, June 29, 1734.

—Penalva, in Spain, 1710.

—Perth, between the royaliſts, under the earl of Montroſe, and the Covenanters, under lord Elcho, when the former obtained a complete victory, 1645.

—Peterwarden, Turks defeated, Auguſt 5, 1710.

—Pinkey, near Edinburgh, between England, under the protector, and the Scots, when the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 10,000, the Engliſh loſt only 200, September 10, 1547.

—Plains of Abraham at Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.

—Poictiers, between the Engliſh, under the prince of Wales, and the French, under king John, when the latter were routed, and the king taken priſoner, Sept. 19, 1356.

—Preſton, between the parliament forces and the royaliſts, when the latter were routed, 1648.

—Preſton-pans, between the royaliſts, under Sir John Cope, and the rebels, under the Pretender, when the latter were victorious, Sept. 21, 1745.

—Pultawa, when Charles XII. was defeated, June 27, 1709.

—Near Quebec, April 28, 1760.

—St. Quintin, Auguſt 10, 1557.

—Raab, in Hungary, 1664

—Ramilies, between the allies, under the duke of Marlborough, and the French, when the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 14000 men; the allies loſt only 3000, Whitſunday, 1706.

—Rathmines, in Ireland, 1649.

—Roſbach, November 5, 1757.

—Roſs, in Ireland, March, 1643.

—Round-away-down, between the parliament and the royaliſts, July 13, 1643,

—Saragoſſa, between the allies and the Spaniards, when king Philip was defeated, Aug 20, 1710.

Battle

Battle of Sedan, in France, June, 1641.
—Shatton, May 16, 1643.
—Shrewſbury, July 21, 1403.
—Solway, November 24, 1542.
—Spurs, 1513.
—St. Alban's, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which the former were ſuperior, and without loſing any men, ſlew above 5000 of their enemies, May 22, 1455.
—St. Alban's, between the Yorkiſts, under the earl of Warwick, and the Lancaſtrians, under queen Margaret, when the queen conquered, and 2500 of the Yorkiſts were ſlain, 1461.
—Stamford, March, 1470.
—Steinkirk, July 24, 1692.
—Stoke, June 6, 1487.
—Tewkſbury, May 4, 1471.
—Torgau, November 3, 1760.
—Touton, between the Yorkiſts, under Edward IV. and the Lancaſtrians, under the duke of Somerſet, when the latter were defeated, March 29, 1461.
—Turin, September 7, 1706.
—Verneuil, between the French and Engliſh, when the latter conquered, with the loſs of 1600 men. The French loſt 4000, Auguſt 27, 1424.
—Wakefield, between the Yorkiſts, under the duke of York, and the Lancaſtrians, under queen Margaret, when the former were defeated with the loſs of the duke of York, and near 3000 men, December 24, 1460.
—Winnedale, between the allies, under Webb, and the French, when the latter were defeated, with the loſs of 6000 men; the allies loſt only 912, September 28, 1708.
—Worceſter, between the royaliſts, under Charles II. and the parliament forces, under Cromwell, when the former were defeated, Sept. 3, 1651.
Bautru, William, French writer, born 1588; died 1665.

Bavaria

Bavaria became an electorate, 1258.
Baxter, reverend Richard, born 1615, died 1691.
Bayer, the mathematician, died 1627.
Bayle, Peter, died 1706, aged 59.
Bayonets, firſt uſed by the French, 1693.
Bazil, biſhop of Cæſarea, died 379.
Beamont, Francis, born 1585, died 1615.
Beamont, Sir John, died 1628.
Beaton, cardinal, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, murdered by the diſciples of Wiſhart, whom the cardinal had condemned to the flames for hereſy, May 28, 1546.
Beaufort, dukedom of, created 1682. (name Somerſet.)
Beaulieu, barony of, created 1762. (name Montagu.)
Beaumaris, Angleſey, chartered by Edward I.
Becket, Thomas, made chancellor to Henry the Second, 1157; made archbiſhop of Canterbury, 1162; quarrelled with the king, 1163; impeached for contempt at court, 1164; retired to France that year; reconciled to the king, July 22, 1170; murdered in the church at Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1171; canonized by Alexander the Third 1172; his bones enſhrined in gold ſet with jewels, 1220.
Bective, Iriſh earldom of, created 1766. (name Taylor.)
Bede, died 735, aged 70.
Bedford, dukedom of, firſt created, 1694. (name Ruſſel.)
Bedford. J. duke of, died 1771.
Bedford-bridge built, 1224.
Beechift priory, Derbyſhire, founded 1183.
Beeſton caſtle, Cheſhire, built between 1180 and 1232.
Beer, none in England, till about 1524; an exciſe on it firſt granted, 1644.
Begging friars eſtabliſhed at Paris, 1587.
Behmen, Jacob, the viſionary, born in Germany, 1575, died 1624.
Behn, Mrs. Arphara, died 1689.
Bek, the Dutch painter, died 1656.
Belfaſt-bridge built, 1682.

Bel-

Belgrade taken by the Turks, 1690; by the Impeſialiſts, 1717.
Belhaven, Scots barony of, created 1647. (name Hamilton.)
Beliai, cardinal du, died 1560.
Bellamont, Iriſh earldom of, created 1767. (name Coote.)
Bellarmin, born in Italy, 1542; died 1621.
Belleau, the French poet, died 1577.
Belleiſle, marſhal, and his brother, brought priſoner to Windſor-caſtle, 1745.
Belleiſle taken from the French, June 7, 1761.
Bellin, the Italian painter, born 1421, died 1501.
Belliſarius, deprived of all his dignities, and impriſoned by the emperor Juſtinian, 561, died 565.
Belliſle, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1468. (name Gore.)
Bells invented by Paulinus, biſhop of Nola, in Campania, about 400; firſt introduced into churches, about 600; firſt hung up in England at Croyland abbey, Lincolnſhire, 945; uſed to be baptiſed in churches, 1030.
Belvedere, Iriſh earldom of, created 1756. (name Rochfort.)
Bembo, cardinal of Venice, died 1547, aged 68.
Benedict, St. founder of the Benedictines, died 546, aged 66.
Benefices, church, came into uſe about 500.
Bennari, Genedetto, Italian painter, born 1597, died 1667.
Bennet-college, Cambridge, founded by Henry of Monmouth, duke of Lancaſter, 1351. (12 fellows.)
Benſerades, the French poet, born 1612, died 1691.
Bentivoglio, cardinal, died 1644, aged 65.
Bentley, reverend Dr. Richard, born 1662, died 1742.
Berenger, died 1088, aged 90.
Berkeley, earldom of, created 1679. (name Berkeley.)
Berkeley of Stratton, barony of, created 1658. (name Berkeley.)

Ber-

Berkeley, biſhop of Cloyne, died 1753, aged 73.
Berkley, judge, arreſted on his ſeat in the court of King's-bench, and ſent to priſon for giving his opinion in favour of ſhip-money, Feb. 10, 1640.
Berkenhead, Sir John, born 1615, died 1679.
Berkhamſted, Hertfordſhire, incorporated, 1618.
Berlin, a carriage of that name, invented, 1509.
Bermuda Iſlands diſcovered, 1609.
Bernard, St. died 1153.
Bernard, reverend Dr. Edward, the aſtronomer, born 1638, died 1696.
Berners, barony of, created 1455. (name Wilſon.)
Beroſeus, the Chaldean hiſtorian, flouriſhed 268 before Chriſt.
Berwick, duke of, killed before Phillipſburg, June 12, 1734.
Berwick, burnt, 1173; again by John, 1216; bridge, built by queen Elizabeth.
Beſsborough, Iriſh earldom of, created 1739. (name Ponſonby.)
Betterton, the player, born 1635, died 1710.
Beverley cathedral, Yorkſhire, built 711; town chartered by queen Elizabeth.
Bewdley, in Worceſterſhire, chartered, 1707.
Beza, Theod. born at Vezelai, 1519, died 1605.
Bible, hiſtory of, ceaſes 340 years before Chriſt; ſeptuagint tranſlation made, 284; Engliſh tranſlation firſt allowed, and permitted in every family, 1539; ſecond ditto read in churches, 1549; not tranſlated into Welch till 1567; the preſent one finiſhed, September, 1611.
Biddle, John, born 1615, died 1662.
Bidloo, the anatomiſt, born at Amſterdam, 1649;
B died 1713.
Bigamy, ſtatute of, firſt paſſed, 1277.
Bildewas abbey, in Shropſhire, built 1135.
Billingſgate, built 370 before Chriſt; made a free market, 1699; great fire at, January 13, 1715.
Birch, reverend Dr. died 1768, aged 78.
Biſhops, ſeveral, burnt for not changing their re-

ligion, 1555; 12 impeached, and committed for proteſting againſt any law paſſed in the Houſe of Lords, during the time the populace prevented their attending parliament, 1641; ſeven committed to the Tower, for not ordering the king's declaration for liberty of conſcience to be read throughout their dioceſes, 1688; they were tried and acquitted: ſeveral deprived for not taking the oath to king William, 1689.

Birkhedde priory, Cheſhire, founded about 1189.

Black eagle, order of, Pruſſia, inſtituted, 1700.

Black act paſſed, 1722.

Blackfriars bridge began, 1760; opened, Nov. 19, 1766; finiſhed, 1770; coſt 152,840l.

Blackmore, Sir Richard, died in years, 1729.

Blackrent, Ireland, eſtabliſhed 1412.

Blaize, biſhop, patron of the woolcombers, ſuffered martyrdom in the reign of Dioclesian.

Blake, admiral, born 1598, died 1697.

Blanchard, French painter, born 1609, died 1638.

Blandford, burnt down, June 4, 1731. (300 houſes.)

Blaney of Monaghan, Iriſh barony of, created 1621. (name Blaney.)

Blantyre, Scots barony of, created 1606. (name Stewart.)

Blantyre priory, near the Clyde, Scotland, founded before 1296.

Bliburgh priory, in Suffolk, founded about the time of Henry the Firſt.

Bliſter plaiſters firſt made of Cantharides, by Aretæus, 60 before Chriſt.

Bloemart, Dutch painter, born 1567, died 1647.

Blois, Peter, the hiſtorian, died 1200.

Blood, a diſbanded officer of the protector, who had been attainted, meditating revenge on the duke of Ormond, lord lieutenant of Ireland, ſeized him at night in his coach, and tied him on a horſe, with a deſign to hang him at Tyburn, had not the duke's ſervants reſcued him, December 6, 1670; attempted to ſteal the crown out of the Tower, May 9, 1671

9, 1671. This man, when taken, was not only pardoned, but was penſioned with 500l. a year.

Blood, circulation of, through the lungs, firſt made public by Michael Servetus, a French phyſician, 1553. Ciſalpinus publiſhed an account of the general circulation, of which he had ſome confuſed ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, born 1649, died 1697.

Blow, John, the muſician, born 1648, died 1708.

Blue Pruſſian, diſcovered at Berlin, 1704.

Boadicia, queen of the Iceni, at the head of the Britains, attacked the Romans, burnt London, maſſacred 70,000 of its inhabitants, but ſoon after being defeated by Suetonius, poiſoned herſelf, 59.

Boccace, born in Tuſcany, 1313, died 1375.

Bodleian library, Oxford, founded 1662.

Bodley, Sir Thomas, born 1544, died 1612.

Boerhaave, Dr. died September 23, 1738, aged 69.

Boetius, Roman poet, died 524.

Boggewein's voyage performed, 1721.

Bohemia, queen of, viſited England, May 17, 1661, and died there.

Bohemia, kingdom of, began 1086. *vid.* Hungary.

Boileau, French poet, born 1630, died 1712.

Boleyn, See Ann.

Bolingbroke, viſcount, title of, created 1711. (name St. John.)

Bolingbroke, lord, died 1751, aged 73.

Boloneſe, Italian painter, born 1606, died 1680.

Bolton priory, in Craven, Yorkſhire, founded, 1120.

Bolton caſtle, in Yorkſhire, where Mary queen of Scots, was confined in 1568, built 1297, after 18 years labour.

Bolton, dukedom of, created 1689. (name Powlet.)

Bombay, given by the Portugueſe to Charles the Second, with Tangiers in Africa, and 300,000l. as a portion with the Infanta in marriage, 1662. See Tangiers.

Bombs, invented by a man at Venlo, 1588; Mortars ſome time after.

Bones, art of ſoftening them by a digeſter, found out by Papin, 1688.

Bonner, biſhop of London, born about 1512; deprived and committed for denying the real preſence, May 30, 1549; enlarged and reſtored on the acceſſion of queen Mary, 1553; employed in perſecuting the Proteſtants, 1555; ſlighted by queen Elizabeth, and deſpiſed by all men, 1558; died in the Marſhalſea, September 5, 1569.

Books, the firſt ſuppoſed to be written in Job's time; to the number of 30,300, burnt by order of Leo, 761: a very large eſtate given for one on coſmography, by king Alfred; were ſold from 10l. to 30l. a piece, about 1400.

Booth, Barton, the player, born 1682; died, May, 1733.

Borgia, Cæſar, killed himſelf, March 12, 1508.

Borlaſe, Edmund, died after 1682.

Borthwick, Scots barony of, created before 1430. (name Borthwick.)

Boſcawen, admiral, died 1761.

Boſſu, René le, died 1680.

Boſſuet, biſhop of Meaux, born 1627.

Boſton, barony of, created 1761. (name Irby.)

Boſton, New England, ſeveral killed by the 29th regiment, March 5, 1770; cuſtom-houſe removed by Parliament, June, 1774.

Botany, the ſtudy of, revived at Thuringe, by Fucks, 1565.

Both, Dutch painter, born 1600, died 1650.

Bothal caſtle, Northumberland, ſtanding in Henry the Second's reign.

Bothwell, earl, ſuppoſed to have murdered lord Darnly, Mary, queen of Scot's huſband, 1567, but tried and acquitted; recommended by the nobility to queen Mary, as a fit huſband, April 24, following; ſeized the queen near Edinburgh, and carried her to Dunbar the ſame month, where, it

it is ſaid, he raviſhed her; he, however, obtained a pardon, and a divorce from his wife; married to Mary, May 15, following. Soon after he retired to the Orkneys, where he ſubſiſted ſome time by piracy; then fled to Denmark, where he was thrown into priſon, loſt his ſenſes, and died miſerably about 10 years afterwards.

Botolph's priory, Colcheſter, founded about 1109.

Boufflers, Marſhal de, died 1711.

Boulogne beſieged, and taken by Henry VIII, Sept. 14, 1544; ſold to France for 400,000 crowns, Mar. 24, 1550.

Bourbon family ſettled on the throne of Spain, 1713.

Bourbon iſland, ſettled by the French from Madagaſcar, 1672.

Bourdeloue, Lewis, French writer, born 1632, died 1704.

Bourdon, Sebaſtian, French painter, born 1616, died 1671.

Bourigon, Mad. the enthuſiaſt, born 1616, died 1680.

Bourke of Mayo, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1627. (name Bourke.)

Bourſalt, Edmé, French writer, born 1638, died 1701.

Bowmaker, the Scotch hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1415.

Boxgrave priory, Suſſex, founded in Henry the Firſt's time.

Boyer, the lexicographer, born 1664, died 1729.

Boyle, Richard, earl of Corke, born 1566; died after 1632.

Boyle, Roger, firſt earl of Orrery, born 1621, died 1679.

Boyle, Charles, earl of Orrery, born 1676, died 1731.

Boyle, Robert, the mathematician, died 1691.

Boyle of Marſton, barony of, created 1711. (name Boyle.)

Boyne, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1717. (name Hamilton.)

Brackenthwaite, in Cumberland, great miſchief done there by a water-ſpout, September 9, 1760.

Braddock, general, killed at Du Queſne, July 9, 1755.
Brady, reverend Dr. Nicholas, born 1659, died 1726.
Bradſole abbey, in Kent, founded 1191.
Brahe, Tycho, born 1546, died 1601.
Brandon, Iriſh earldom, title of, created 1758. (name Agar.)
Brandon, dukedom of, created 1711. (name Hamilton)
Bray, reverend Dr. Thomas, born 1656, died 1741.
Brazen-noſe College, Oxford, founded by the biſhop of Lincoln, &c. 1511. (20 fellows.)
Brazil, diſcovered by Pinzon, 1500.
Bread, firſt aſſize of, made, 1251.
Breadalbane, Scotch earldom of, created 1677. (name Campbell)
Brehan law, or fines for murder, &c. aboliſhed in Ireland, 1604.
Bremen and Verden, veſted in George the Second, by the emperor, 1732.
Brerewood, Edward, born 1565, died 1613.
Breugal, John, painter, of Bruſſels, born 1575, died 1642.
Breugel, Peter, painter, born 1565; died after 1576.
Brewer, Anthony, flouriſhed in the reign of Charles the Firſt.
Bribing parliaments firſt introduced here, 1554. The emperor ſent 400,000l. for this purpoſe.
Bridewell, the palace of king John; rebuilt, 1522.
Bridge-town, Barbadoes, burnt 1668; again, May 14, 1766.
Bridgnorth, Shropſhire, built by queen Ethelfleda, in the Heptarchy.
Bridgewater, dukedom of, created 1720. (name Egerton.)
Bridgewater caſtle and bridge, Somerſetſhire, built in king John's reign.
Brighthelmſtone block-houſe, founded by Henry the Eighth, about 1539.
Brinkburn priory, Northumberland, founded in Henry the Firſt's reign.

Briſtol

Briſtol biſhopric founded, 1542.
Briſtol, earldom of, created 1714. (name Hervey.)
Britain, firſt diſcovered to be an iſland, about 90.
Britiſh-herring fiſhery inſtituted, 1750.
Broad pieces called in and coined into guineas, 1732.
Brodie caſtle, Arran iſle, Scotland, founded before 1306.
Bromley college, Kent, founded by Warner, biſhop of Rocheſter; erected in Charles the Second's time.
Brooke, Sir Robert, died 1558.
Brooke, Fulke-Greville, lord, ſtabbed by his ſervant, September 30, 1628, aged about 70.
Broſeley burning-well. Shropſhire, broke out, 1711.
Brouwr, the Dutch painter, born 1608, died 1638.
Brown, Robert, founder of the Browniſts, 1580; died 1630, aged 80.
Brown, Thomas, died 1704.
Brown, William, the poet, born 1590, died 1645.
Browne, Thomas, born 1605, died 1682.
Bruce of Tottenham, barony of, created 1746. (name Brudenell.)
Bruce landed in Ireland with an army, May 25, 1315; ſoon after crowned at Dundalk; ſlain 1318.
Bruges, in France, univerſity of, eſtabliſhed, 1665.
Brun, Charles le, the painter, born 1618, died 1691.
Brunſwick, princeſs of, married January 16, 1764.
Brutus Junius, died 509 before Chriſt.
Brutus Marcus, died 24 before Chriſt, aged 43.
Bruyere, died 1696, aged 56.
Bryonne, an interview at, between the kings of France and Spain, when they determined to extirpate the heretics, July, 1565
Buccleugh, Scots dukedom of, created 1673. (name Scot.)
Bucer, Martin, born 1491, died 1551.
Buchan, Scots earldom of, created 1469. (name Erſkine.)
Buchannan, George, born 1506, died 1582.
Buck, Sir George, flouriſhed, 1612.
Buckingham, duke of, beheaded at Sarum, for taking arms againſt Richard III. November 2, 1483.

Buckingham, Edward duke of, beheaded for aſpiring to the crown, May 13, 1521.

Buckingham, duke of, impeached for extorting 10,000l. from the Eaſt-India company, 1626; paid his addreſſes to the queen of France, 1627; killed at Portſmouth by one Felton, a diſappointed officer, who did it, as he declared, to rid his country of an enemy, Auguſt 3, 1628, aged 35.

Buckingham, George Villiers, duke of, born 1627, died 1688.

Buckingham, John Sheffield, duke of, born 1649; died, February 24, 1721.

Buckinghamſhire, earldom of, created 1746. (name Hobart.)

Buckland, Ralph, died 1612.

Buckler, round ſilver one taken out of the Rhone in France, 1665.

Buda taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts, in whoſe poſſeſſion it had been 150 years, 1686.

Budgell, Euſtace, born about 1685; drowned himſelf, 1736.

Building with ſtone brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670; with brick, introduced by the earl of Arundel, 1600, London being then almoſt built with wood.

Bulkeley of Caſhel, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1643. (name Bulkeley.)

Bull-running, at Tutbury, Staffordſhire, inſtituted about 1374.

Bull, the firſt, baited at Stamford, 1209.

Bungay, Suffolk, totally burnt, March 1, 1689.

Bunyan, John, born 1628, died 1688.

Burdet, Thomas, beheaded at Tyburn, 1477, for angrily wiſhing the horns of a favourite buck, (which Edward IV. had killed while hunting in Burdet's park) were in the belly of the perſon who adviſed the king to it.

Burgundy, duke of, murdered by the dauphin, for which he was diſinherited the crown, 1419.

Burkitt, reverend William, born 1650, died 1703.

Burleigh, captain, murdered at Winton, Feb. 10, 1648.

Bur-

Burleigh, lord Exeter, died 1598.
Burrough chapel, Somerſet, ſtanding in Alfred's reign.
Burnet, biſhop of Sarum, born 1643, died 1715.
Burton-abbey, Staffordſhire, founded 1004.
Bury-caſtle, Suffolk, built by Canute.
Buſby, reverend Dr. Richard, born 1606, died 1695.
Bute, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Stewart.)
Butler, Samuel, born 1612, died 1680.
Byng, admiral, ſhot at Spithead, for not engaging the French fleet, March 14, 1757.
Byron of Rochdale, barony of, created 1643. (name Byron.)
Byron, commodore, ſailed from the Downs to go round the world, June 21, 1764; returned, May 9, 1766.

C.

CADE, Jack, the head of a rebellious party, killed by Alexander Iden, ſheriff of Kent, 1451.
Cadiz taken by the Engliſh, 1596.
Cadmus firſt king of Thebes, 1094 before Chriſt.
Cadmus Mileſius, Greek hiſtorian, flouriſhed under Cyrus, and was the firſt proſe writer.
Cadogan of Oakley, barony of, created 1718. (name Cadogan.)
Caen, in Normandy, univerſity of, founded 1417.
Caerlaveroc caſtle, Scotland, rebuilt, 1638.
Caernarvon caſtle, began erecting about 1283.
Cahier, Iriſh barony of, created 1583. (name Butler.)
Caietano, Scipio, co-temporary with Raphael, died 1534.
Caithneſs, Scots earldom of, created 1556. (name Sinclair.)
Calais beſieged, and taken by Edward III. Auguſt 4, 1347; ceded by treaty to England, May 8, 1360; taken by the French, December 1557.
Calcutta, in the black hole at, 123 perſons periſhed, 1755.
California diſcovered by Cortes, and taken poſſeſſion of, by Sir Francis Drake, 1578.

Caligula died 41, aged 29.
Callari, Gabriel, Italian painter, born 1568, died 1631.
Callico firſt imported by the Eaſt India Company, 1631; none printed here till 1676.
Callimachus, the Greek poet, died 244 before Chriſt.
Calliſtus, the hiſtorian, died 1327.
Callot, James, French writer, died 1635.
Calprenede, French writer, died 1663.
Calſhot-caſtle, Hampſhire, built by Henry VIII.
Calvert, Bernard, of Andover, went from Southwark to Calais, on July 17, 1720, in one day, and returned the ſame evening.
Calvin, died at Geneva, May 27, 1554, aged 45.
Cambray, Fenelon, archbiſhop of, died 1716, aged 64.
Cambridge, univerſity, chartered 531; founded, 915; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; its caſtle built, 1067.
Camden, barony of, created 1765. (name Pratt.)
Camden, the hiſtorian, died November 9, 1623, aged 72.
Camelford, Cornwall, chartered by queen Mary.
Cameron, Dr. Archibald, hanged for taking part in the rebellion of 1745, 1753.
Camoens, Portugueſe poet, died 1579, aged 50.
Campden, Gloceſterſhire, incorporated by James I.
Canada diſcovered, 1499.
Canary iſlands diſcovered, 1491.
Candaules, king of Lydia, 735 before Chriſt.
Candia, the antient Crete, taken by the Turks, after 22 years ſiege, 1669.
Candlelight firſt introduced into churches, 274.
Candles of tallow, ſo great a luxury, that ſplinters of wood were burnt, 1298.
Canicular year, the Egyptian, began, which conſiſted of 1460 years, and took its riſe from Sirius, the dog ſtar, riſing with the ſun at Heliopolis, July 20, four o'clock, 1325 before Chriſt.
Canning, Elizabeth, amuſed the town, 1753.

Canon

Canon law firſt introduced into England, 1147; the preſent canons promulgated, 1635.

Canonization, that of St. Uldariens, the firſt made by Papal authority, 993.

Canterbury made a biſhopric, 600; governed by a prefect, 780; a portreve, 956; provoſt, 1011; by two bailiffs, in Henry the IIId's reign; by a mayor, 1448; city built, 912 before Chriſt; the cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1011; rebuilt and finiſhed, 1038; caſtle built about 1066; burnt again by accident, 1067; rebuilt, 1080; burnt again, September 5, 1174; rebuilt, after ten years labour, 1184; archbiſhop's great hall, built about 1210; weſt gate of the city built about 1387.

Canute, ſon and ſucceſſor of Sweyn, king of Denmark, and the firſt Daniſh king in England, invaded this country, 1015; fought ſeveral battles with Edmond II. and was choſen king by the clergy at Southampton, 1016; on the death of Edmund, he took the crown, 1017; made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma, Ethelred's widow, 1018; made a voyage to Denmark, attacked Norway, and took poſſeſſion of that crown, 1028; made Malcolm, king of Scots, do homage to him for Cumberland, 1031; died at Shafteſbury, 1036; was buried at Winton, and ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon, Harold.

Cape de Verd Iſles, firſt ſeen, 1454.

Capuchins, order of, erected, 1528.

Caracalla, died in 217, aged 43.

Caracci, Ludovico, Bologneſe painter, died 1619, aged 64.

Caracci, Antonio, the painter, died 1618, aged 35.

Caracci, Auguſtino, Bologneſe painter, born 1557, died 1602.

Caractacus, general of the Britons, defeated in Wales, by Oſtorius, a Roman general, 50.

Caranus, firſt king of Macedon, 814 before Chriſt.

Carbery, Iriſh barony of, created 1715. (name Evans.)

Cardinal, the title of, began to be uſed, 308; wore the red hat, and were declared princes of the church, 1222; title of Eminence firſt given them by pope Urban VIII. who began to reign, 1644.

Cards, invented in France for the king's amuſement, 1391.

Carew, Sir Alexander, beheaded on Tower-hill, for plotting to ſurrender Plymouth to the king, December 23, 1645.

Carew Thomas, died 1639.

Carillon, firſt made at Aloſte in Flanders, 1487.

Cariſbrook-caſtle, founded about 532, rebuilt about 1610.

Carliſle caſtle, founded 1092, by William II. who rebuilt the city; biſhopric founded, 1133; priory founded and cathedral built, by Henry I.

Carliſle, earldom of, created 1661. (name Howard.)

Carmarthen, chartered by James I.

Carmelites, their order founded, 1122.

Carmes, the, eſtabliſhed in France, 1254.

Carneades, the philoſopher, died 128 before Chriſt, aged 85.

Carp firſt brought into England, 1524.

Carolina diſcovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard, 1512; ſettled by the Engliſh from Virginia, 1622; claimed by Charles II. who granted a charter, 1664; ſurrendered to the crown, 1728.

Caroline, queen to George II. died of a mortification in her bowels, November 20, 1737, aged 54.

Caroline, princeſs, daughter to George II. died, December, 1757.

Carracci, Annibal, Italian painter, died 1609, aged 40.

Carrick, Iriſh earldom of, created 1748. (name Butler.)

Carthage, founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by queen Dido; deſtroyed 104 before Chriſt.

Cartha-

Carthaginian war with the Romans, ceaſed 163 before Chriſt.

Cartwright, William, the poet, born 1611, died 1644.

Carteret, captain, ſet ſail with Wallis, to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned, February 20, 1769.

Cartmel monaſtery, Lancaſhire, founded 1188.

Carving, in marble, invented, 772 before Chriſt.

Carysfort, Iriſh barony of, created 1752. (name Proby.)

Caſſander, flouriſhed 298 before Chriſt.

Caſſandra flouriſhed 1149 before Chriſt.

Caſimir III. of Poland, died 1370.

Caſſilis, Scots earldom of, created 1509. (name Kennedy.)

Caſtleacre monaſtery, Yorkſhire, founded 1085.

Caſtles, 1100 built in England by the nobles, by the permiſſion of king Stephen, 1140, &c. to 1154.

Caſtiglione, Benedict, Italian painter, born 1616, died 1670.

Caſtile, king of, murdered by his own brother, 1367, who ſeated himſelf on his throne.

Caſtlehaven, earl of, beheaded, for inviting people to commit rapes upon his wife, 1631.

Caſtletown-caſtle, Iſle of Man, built, 960.

Catechiſm, ſhort one, drawn up by Poynet, biſhop of Winton, 1552.

Cathcart, Scots barony of, created 1436. (name Cathcart.)

Catherine, queen to Henry V. died early in 1437. See Tudor.

Catherine, Henry the VIII's firſt wife, died at Kimbolton, January, 1536, aged 60. See Arthur, Henry VIII.

Catherine Howard, Henry the VIIIth's fourth wife, beheaded for adultery with lady Rochford, her confidante, 1542.

Catherine Par, Henry the VIIIth's fifth wife, died 1548.

Cathe-

Catherine, Charles the IId's wife, died, Dec. 21, 1705.

Catherine-hall, Cambridge, founded by R. Woodlarke, 1475. (8 fellows.)

Catherine-hill chapel, Surrey, built before 1230.

Catherlough, Iriſh earldom of, created 1763. (name Knight.)

Catiline conſpiracy, 62; war, 63 before Chriſt.

Cato killed himſelf, Feb. 5, 45 before Chriſt, aged 48.

Catullus, born at Verona, 87; died 11 before Chriſt.

Cavan, Iriſh earldom of, created 1647. (name Lambart.)

Caxton, William, firſt Engliſh printer, died 1494, aged 82.

Cazes, French painter, born 1676; died 1754.

Ceaulin, ſucceeded his father, Kenric, as fifth king of Britain; crowned king of the Weſt-Saxons, 560; abdicated his crown, and died in baniſhment, 592, leaving Ethelbert, king of Kent, his ſucceſſor in the monarchy.

Cecrops, firſt king of Athens, 1556 before Chriſt.

Celſus, the phyſician, flouriſhed 20.

Cenſors firſt erected at Rome, 433 before Chriſt.

Centlivre, Suſan, died December 1, 1723.

Ceedwalla, king of the Weſt-Saxons, ſubdued the kingdom of Suſſex, and annexed it to his dominions, 686.

Ceolred, ſon of Ethelred, 12th king, ſucceeded his couſin, Kenred, as fourteenth king of Britain, 708; killed in battle, 716; buried at Litchfield, and ſucceeded by Ethelbald.

Cerdic, a Saxon chieftain, with his ſon Kenric, and a large body of men, arrived in Britain, 495; defeated and killed Nazanleod, a Britiſh prince, with 5000 men, 503; ſucceeded Ella as third king of Britain, 514; beſieged Bath, 520; crowned king of the Weſt-Saxons at Winton, where he reſided, 531; died 534, and was ſucceeded in Weſſex and the monarchy, by his ſon, Kenric.

Ceremonies, the maſter of, office of, firſt appointed for

for the more ſolemn reception of ambaſſadors, 1603. Sir Luke Lewkenor was the firſt.

Cervantes, Michael de, born at Madrid, died 1620, aged 69.

Ceſaria built, after 12 years labour, by Auguſtus Cæſar, 7 before Chriſt.

Ceylon, taken by the Dutch, 1656.

Chambers, Ephraim, died 1740.

Chambre, John à, executed for ſtirring up the people to rebel, rather than pay a tax the parliament, impoſed, 1488.

Champion of England, the office of, firſt introduced, at the coronation of Richard II. 1377.

Chancery, court of, eſtabliſhed by William I. firſt reference to a maſter in, in queen Elizabeth's time, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor.

Chandos, dukedom of, created 1719. (name Brydges.)

Chanting adopted by the church of Rome, about 620, brought into England by Auſtin the monk.

Charitable corporation office eſtabliſhed, 1708.

Charity ſchools took place about 1681.

Charles I. ſecond ſon and ſucceſſor of James I. born 1600; reached Madrid to marry the Infanta, March 7, 1623; ſucceeded his father on the throne, March 27, 1625; married Henrietta, daughter of France, about the ſame time; crowned, Feb. 2, 1626; crowned at Edinburgh, Summer, 1633; went to Scotland, Auguſt, 1641; returned, November 25, following; went to the Houſe of Commons, and there demanded a ſurrender of five of their members (Hollis, Sir Arthur Hazlerig, Hamden, Pym, and Strode) whom he accuſed of high treaſon, for oppoſing him, 1642; apprehenſive of danger from the enraged multitude, he retired to York immediately after; raiſed his ſtandard firſt at Nottingham, Auguſt 25, following, and waged war with his parliament; quitted his broken army at Oxford, travelled in diſguiſe of a ſervant, and put himſelf into the hands of the Scotch at Newark; May 5, 1646, who confined him,

him. and ſold him to the parliament for 400,000l. Auguſt 8, following; the parliament kept him in cuſtody at Holmſby, from whence he was carried off by force, to the independent army at Newmarket, by one Joyce, a cornet, June 3, 1647; brought to Hampton Court ſoon after, from whence he eſcaped, and fled to the Iſle of Wight, November following, where he was made a cloſe priſoner in Cariſbrook caſtle, July 29, 1648; ſoon after he was ſet at liberty at Newport; ſeized again, and confined in Hurſt caſtle, December 1, following; removed to Windſor, December 23; to St. James's houſe, January 19, 1649; tried the next day; condemned the 27th; beheaded at Whitehall the 30th, aged 48, and buried in St. George's chapel, Windſor.

Charles II. ſon of Charles I. born, May 29, 1630; made a general, 1645; retired to Paris, 1646; eſcaped from St. James's, April 23, 1648; on his father's death, proclaimed king by the Scots, 1649; treated with the Scots commiſſioners at Breda, Mar. 1650; ſailed for Scotland, June 23, following; crowned at Scone, January 1, 1651; entered England with 18000 men, Auguſt 6; gave Cromwell battle at Worceſter, and was defeated, September 3; eſcaped in a peaſant's habit, travelled about in diſguiſe, took ſhip at Shoreham, and arrived in Normandy, October 22, following; had a penſion of 6000 livres a month ſettled on him by the king of Spain, 1657; applied to the Engliſh Parliament, April 14, 1660, who agreed with his terms, and reſtored him; he was proclaimed king, May 8; arrived at Dover the 26th; and at Whitehall on his birth day, the 29th, 1660; crowned, April 23, 1661; married Catherine, Infanta of Portugal, May 21, 1662; got Sir John Coventry maimed, which gave riſe to the Coventry act, January, 1671; ſhut up the Exchequer for want of money, the ſame year; received from

France

France a penſion of 100,000l. a year, 1674; accepted the city freedom, December 18, 1674; took away the charter of the city, 1683; died, February 6, 1685, aged 54, of an apoplexy, and was ſucceeded by his brother, James.

Charles XII. of Sweden, killed in battle; 1718, aged 30.

Charles-town, Boſton, burnt by the royaliſts, June 17, 1775.

Charlemagne, emperor of Rome, 800; died 813, aged 70.

Charlemont, Iriſh earldom of, created 1764. (name Caulfield.)

Charron, Pierre, died 1603.

Charter-houſe founded by Thomas Sutton, eſq. 1611.

Chartres, colonel, convicted of a rape, 1730.

Chatham, earldom of, created 1766. (name Pitt.)

Chatham cheſt eſtabliſhed, 1588.

Chatham-dock begun by queen Elizabeth.

Chaucer, born 1328, died 1400.

Cheapſide croſs demoliſhed, May 2, 1643.

Chedworth, barony of, created 1741. (name How.)

Chelmsford made a market town by king John.

Chelſea college begun by James I. 1609; completed, 1690.

Chelſea water works incorporated, 1722.

Cheltenham mineral ſpring diſcovered, 1740.

Chemiſtry and diſtilling introduced into Europe by the Spaniſh Moors, 1150; they learnt of the Africans, and theſe of the Egyptians.

Cherburg forts deſtroyed by the Engliſh, Auguſt 8, 1758.

Cherokee chiefs, ſeven brought to England, 1730; three ditto, May, 1762.

Cherries, pears, and grapes, introduced into England, 1550.

Chertſey abbey founded, 664.

Cheſs, the game of, invented, 608 before Chriſt.

Cheſter cathedral, founded 660; St. John's church, founded 689; caſtle built, or repaired, by William the Firſt's nephew; earldom of, annexed to the crown, 1237; biſhopric founded, 1541; annexed to the province of York, 1542; act paſſed to enable the city and county to ſend members to parliament, 1543.
Cheſterfield, earldom of, created 1628. (name Stanhope.)
Cheſterfield, Philip, earl of, born 1695, died 1774.
Chetwynd, of Dearhaven, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1717. (name Chetwynd.)
Chiaro-obſcuro, art of painting in, firſt uſed, 1500.
Chicheſter built by Ciſſa; biſhopric, founded in the Iſle of Selley, 681; removed to Chicheſter, 1071. cathedral built, 1115; city burnt, 1186.
Children forbidden to be ſold by Engliſh parents, 1015.
Chilham caſtle, Kent, the ſeat of king Lucius, 182.
Chillingworth, William, born 1602, died 1644.
Chimnies were not known, 1300.
China conquered by the Eaſtern Tartars, 1644.
China, Dreſden, invented by Botticher, a German, 1702.
Chipping, Sudbury, Gloceſterſhire, chartered 1681; diſfranchiſed, 1688.
Chippingham, Wiltſhire, chartered by queen Mary.
Chiras, the chemiſt, flouriſhed 1680.
Chocolate firſt brought from Mexico, by the Spaniards, 1520.
Cholmondeley, earldom of, created 1706. (name Cholmondeley.)
Chriſt-college, Cambridge, founded by Henry the VIIth's mother, 1505. (15 fellows.)
Chriſt-church college, Oxford, founded by Henry VIII. 1532. (101 fellows.)
Chriſtian, name of, firſt given to the diſciples of Chriſt at Antioch, 40.
Chriſtianity, carried into Spain, 36; ſuppoſed to be firſt eſtabliſhed in Britain, 60; by public authority, 181;

181; began in France, 496; eſtabliſhed among the Ruſſians, 989.
Chryſoſtom, St. made biſhop of Conſtantinople, 398; baniſhed, 404; died 407, aged 53.
Chudleigh, lady, born 1656, died 1710.
Churches firſt began to be built, 696; 50 new ones ordered by parliament, 1710.
Churchill, reverend Charles, born 1731, died 1764.
Church-ſervice, changed through England, from the uſe of St. Paul, to that of Sarum, 1415.
Churchyard, Thomas, died about 1570.
Church-yards firſt conſecrated, about 217.
Cibber, Colley, born 1671, died 1757.
Cicero, born 107; made an oration againſt Verres, 70; made his ſecond oration againſt the Agrarian law, 65; baniſhed Rome, April, 58; put to death 43 before Chriſt.
Cignani, Car. Italian painter, born 1628, died 1719.
Cimabue, Italian painter, died 1300, aged 69.
Cimbri, the war with, 113 before Chriſt.
Cincinnatus Quinctius, made dictator of Rome, from the plough, 458 before Chriſt.
Cinna, died 84 before Chriſt.
Circuits, the ſix juſticiary, eſtabliſhed 1176.
Circumciſion inſtituted, 1897 before Chriſt, when Abraham was 99, and Iſhmael 13 years old.
Circus, the great one at Rome, which contained 150,000 perſons, built 605 before Chriſt.
Cirenceſter-abbey founded, 1117.
Ciſſa, king of Suſſex, ſucceeded his father Ella, 514; died 590.
Cities firſt incorporated, 1201.
Clanbraſſil, Iriſh earldom of, created 1756. (name Hamilton.)
Clanricarde, Iriſh earldom of, created 1543. (name De Burgh.)
Clanwilliam, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1766. (name Meade.)
Clare, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1767. (name Nugent.)

Clarehall, Cambridge, founded by R. Badew, 1326. (17 fellows.)

Clarence, duke of, ſon to Henry IV. ſlain at the battle of Baugé.

Clarence, duke of, brother to Edward IV. condemned for arraigning public juſtice, and put to death at his own deſire by being drowned privately in a but of Malmſey in the Tower, 1478, aged 27.

Clarendon, Hyde, earl of, lord chancellor, baniſhed for mal-adminiſtration, November 12, 1667, died, December 7, 1674.

Clarendon printing-houſe, Oxford, founded 1711.

Clarke, reverend Dr. Samuel, born 1675, died 1729.

Claudian, born at Alexandria, about 395.

Claudius Cæſar, with an army, landed in Britain, Auguſt 43.

Clemens Alexandrinus, flouriſhed 192.

Clement's Inn, London, eſtabliſhed, 1478.

Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, 50; killed herſelf 30 before Chriſt, aged 41.

Clerbury caſtle, Shropſhire, built by H. Mortimore, in Henry the IId's time.

Clerc, Sebaſtian le, French engraver, died 1724.

Clerc, John le, died 1736, aged 79.

Clergy ordered, by Edward III. to take up arms, under an apprehenſion of an invaſion from France, 1363.

Clergy, benefit of, firſt ſtatute that took it way, 4 Hen. VII. generally taken away by the 23 Hen. VIII.

Clerkenwell monaſtery, St. John's, built 1098; deſtroyed by fire, 1381,

Clermont, Iriſh barony, created 1770. (name Forteſcue.)

Cleve abbey, Somerſetſhire, founded 1198.

Clifton of Leighton, barony of, created 1608. (name Bligh.)

Clifford, barony of, created 1299. (name Tufton Coke.)

Clif-

Clifford of Chudleigh, barony of, created 1672. (name Clifford.)
Clive of Plaſſey, Iriſh barony of, created 1762. (name Clive.)
Clive, Robert, lord, killed himſelf, November, 1774.
Clocks and dials ſet up in churches, 613.
Clocks with pendulums, invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1662; repeating clocks and and watches, invented by one Barlow, 1676. Vide Watches.
Cloth, coarſe, firſt made at Kendal, 1390.
Cloth manufacture firſt eſtabliſhed by Edward I.
Coaches, firſt uſed in England, 1155; hackney, act for licencing them paſſed, 1693; glaſs ones firſt brought from Bruſſels to Paris, 1660.
Coalheavers hanged for rioting, July, 1768.
Coal-mines diſcovered in the neighbourhood of Newcaſtle, about 1500.
Coalmeter's office, Weſtminſter, erected 1746; ditto, in London, 1767.
Coals firſt brought to London, 1357.
Cockburne, Catherine, died, May 11, 1749.
Cockermouth-caſtle, built in William the Iſt's reign.
Cock-fighting, inſtituted after a victory over the Perſians by the Romans, 476 before Chriſt.
Cock-lane ghoſt, affair of, 1762.
Cocklepark Tower, Northumberland, ſtanding in Edward the Iſt's reign.
Codex of Juſtinian, publiſhed 529.
Codrus, the laſt Athenian king, voluntarily gave his life for the good of his country, after reigning 21 years; 1095 before Chriſt.
Coffee, introduced into Arabia Felix, 1454; became known at Conſtantinople, and coffee-houſes opened, 1554; brought to Marſeilles, 1644; introduced at London, and the firſt coffee-houſe opened in George-yard, Lombard-ſtreet, 1652, a duty of 4d. per gallon laid on all that was made and ſold, 1660.

Coffee-houſes, ordered to be ſhut up by proclamation, they being thought encouragers of ſedition, November, 1675.

Coif, (the ſerjeant's) was originally an iron ſkull-cap, worn by knights under their helmets.

Coin, firſt uſed in Britain, 25 before Chriſt; in Scotland, of gold and ſilver, 211.

Coining, the die at preſent uſed for, invented by Balancier, 1617; received into England, 1620.

Cokaine, Sir Aſton, born 1608, died 1683.

Coke, lord chief juſtice, born 1549, died 1634.

Colcheſter, built 125 before Chriſt; caſtle, built in William the Conqueror's time.

Coleman, ſecretary to the duke of York, executed, 1678.

Coleraine, Iriſh barony of, created 1762. (name Hanger.)

Colet, Dr. John, founder of St. Paul's ſchool, born 1466, died 1519.

Collars of SS. the faſhion of wearing them introduced, 1407.

College, Stephen, the Proteſtant joiner, hanged at Oxford, Auguſt 18, 1681.

College of Phyſicians, London, incorporated by Henry VIII; ditto, at Edinburgh, 1682.

Coloſſus of Rhodes, thrown down by an earthquake, 224 before Chriſt; it weighed 713,000lb.

Columba, St. the firſt on record that had the gift of ſecond ſight, left Ireland to preach the goſpel to the Picts, 565.

Columbus, Chriſtopher, made his firſt voyage, 1492; died 1526.

Colvile, Scots barony of, created 1609. (name Colvile.)

Comedy, the firſt acted at Athens on a ſcaffold by Suſarion and Dolon, 562 before Chriſt; thoſe of Terence, firſt acted, 154 before Chriſt; the firſt regular one performed in England, 1551.

Comets appeared in 1104, 1107, 1110, 1256, 1315, 1371, 1401, 1577, 1618, 1647, 1652, 1661, 1664,

1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, two 1680, 1682, 1744, 1769, 1770.

Comets, the true orbits of, demonſtrated by Doetfel, 1680.

Commandments given to Moſes, 1494 before Chriſt.

Commines, philoſopher of Flanders, died 1509.

Commiſſioners of ſewers firſt appointed, and for Lyndſay, 1425.

Common law, the origin of, generally eſteemed to ariſe from Alfred's body of laws now loſt. See Alfred.

Common-pleas, court of, eſtabliſhed 1215.

Common-prayer, publiſhed in Engliſh, with authority of parliament, 1548.

Companies, the 12, firſt formed in London, in Richard the Iſt's reign; Skinners incorporated, 1327; Goldſmiths, 1327; Mercers, 1393; Haberdaſhers, 1407; Grocers, 1429; Vintners, 1437; Drapers, 1439; Ironmongers, 1464; Merchant-Taylors, 1466; Clothworkers, 1482; Fiſhmongers, 1536; Salters, 1558.

Compaſs, ſeaman's, invented by Murphy, a Dutchman, 1229; firſt exhibited at Venice, 1260; improved by Giora of Naples, 1302; its declination diſcovered by Hartman, 1538.

Conca, Sebaſtian, Italian painter, born 1676, died 1764.

Concordia, New Holland, diſcovered by the Dutch, 1618.

Concubines allowed to the clergy, 1206.

Conference at Hampton Court, between the epiſcopals and diſſenters, January 14, 1604; at the Savoy, between the biſhops and preſbyterian miniſters, March 25, 1661.

Confirmation took place in the time of Tertullian.

Confucius, Chineſe philoſopher, born 551 before Chriſt.

Confeſſion, auricular, introduced, 1204.

Congo, kingdom of, diſcovered by Diego Cam, 1484.

Congreve, William, born 1672, died 1729.

Conic ſections, the firſt idea of, given by Apollonius.
Connecticut colony, eſtabliſhed by charter, 1662.
Conſervators of public liberties choſen in England from the barons, to circumſcribe the king's power, 1215.
Conſpiracies; of the Norman barons to ſhake off the royal authority of William I. 1074; of prince Robert, and others, againſt his father, William I. 1076; of the Norman barons againſt William II. 1086; of Mortimer, and others, againſt Henry II. 1155; againſt Thomas à Becket, in which Becket fell, 1170; of young Henry, and his brothers, againſt their father, Henry II. in order to obtain his crown, 1173; of the barons againſt the miniſtry of Henry III. 1233; of the barons againſt Gaveſton, the king's favourite, whom they murdered, 1312; of the barons againſt the Spenſers, the king's favourites, whom they got baniſhed, 1321; of the queen, and others, againſt Edward II. when the king fell a ſacrifice, 1325; of the queen, &c. againſt the earl of Kent, who fell, 1329; againſt the king of Caſtile, 1367; of the barons againſt the earl of Suffolk, 1386; of the duke of Gloceſter, &c. againſt the miniſters of Richard II. who were impeached and executed, 1388; of Gloceſter againſt Richard II. 1397; of the duke of Lancaſter againſt Richard II. whom he depoſed, 1399; of the earl of Northumberland againſt Henry IV. in which Northumberland fell, 1403; in France againſt the duke of Burgundy, 1415; of the duke of York againſt Henry VI. 1452; of the eatl of Warwick againſt Edward IV. when Warwick fell, 1466; of the queen, &c. againſt the duke of Clarence, who fell, 1477; of the duke of Gloceſter againſt Edward V. and his brother, who were murdered, 1483; againſt Richard III. 1483; of the earl of Richmond againſt ditto, 1485; of Simnel againſt Henry VII. 1487; in favour of Warbeck againſt ditto, 1493; of the diſciples of Wiſhart

Wiſhart againſt cardinal Beaton, in Scotland, whom they murdered, 1547; againſt the duke of Somerſet, who fell, 1549; of Lady Jane Grey againſt queen Mary, 1553; of queen Elizabeth againſt Mary, queen of Scots, 1559; in France, againſt the duke of Guiſe and cardinal Lorrain, for which 1200 ſuffered death, 1560; of Mary, queen of Scots, &c. againſt the Proteſtants, 1565; of lord Darnley, &c. againſt Rizzio, 1566; of Mary, queen of Scots, &c. againſt lord Darnley, 1567; of the Scots againſt their queen, 1567; of the duke of Norfolk againſt queen Elizabeth, 1569; ditto, 1571; againſt the Huguenots, in France, 1572; divers conſpiracies againſt queen Elizabeth, 1584; Parry's againſt Elizabeth, for which he ſuffered, 1584; Wotton's againſt James VI. of Scotland, when he attempted to put the young king into the hands of Elizabeth, 1586; Babington's againſt queen Elizabeth, 1586; another, againſt ditto, 1594; gun-powder againſt James I. 1604; royaliſts againſt Cromwell, 1648; duke of Monmouth's to aſſaſſinate Charles II. 1683; of Sir George Berkeley, and others, to aſſaſſinate William III. 1696; Layer's againſt George I. 1722.—For further particulars, refer to the names of the parties. See Rebellion.

Conſtantin, tyrant of Gaul, died 411.

Conſtantine the Great, died 337, aged 66.

Conſtantinople, founded by the Argives, 658 before Chriſt; received its preſent name, (before Byzantium,) 328; ſuffered greatly by fire, peſtilence, famine, and an earthquake, that overturned its wall and 17 towers, September 27, 446; had firſt an emperor, 1268; taken by Mahomet II. which put an end to the eaſtern empire, that had ſubſiſted 1123 years, 1453.

Conſtantius, emperor of Rome, died at York, 306.

Conſuls firſt made at Rome, 507 before Chriſt.

Conventicles, act paſſed againſt them, 1664.

Conveyance, the oldeſt we have account of is, that of the cave of Machpelah, from the ſons of Heth to Abraham, Geneſis 23d.

Convocation, the houſes of, have been ſuffered to do no buſineſs, ſince 1716. This was dropped to cramp the power of the clergy: controverſy, with the lower houſe of, 1721.

Conyngham, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1756. (name Conyngham.)

Cook, captain, with Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, ſailed July 30, 1768, to go round the world; returned, Auguſt, 1771.

Copernicus, of Thorn, Pruſſia, died 1543, aged 60.

Copes inſtituted, 256.

Corah, Dathan, and Abiram, ſwallowed up by the earth, for rebelling againſt Moſes, 1487 before Chriſt.

Corelli, the muſician, died 1733.

Corfe-caſtle, Dorſetſhire, built after 941, before 1066; town incorporated by Elizabeth.

Corinth formed into a ſtate, 1184 before Chriſt.

Coriolanus baniſhed from Rome, 491 before Chriſt.

Cork, Ireland, its firſt charter granted, 1242.

Cork, Iriſh earldom of, created 1620. (name Boyle.)

Corn, firſt permiſſion to export it, 1437.

Corneille, Peter, died 1684, aged 78.

Corneille, Thomas, died, 1709.

Cornelius Nepos, died about 25 before Chriſt.

Cornwallis, earldom of, created 1753. (name Cornwallis.)

Coronation oath firſt taken by Ethelred II. 979.

Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, founded by the biſhop of Winton, 1516. (20 fellows.) For that at Cambridge, ſee Bennet.

Corregio, the painter, born 1472, died 1513.

Cortes, Fernand. died 1547, aged 62.

Cortona, Pet. da, Italian painter, born 1596, died 1699.

Coſmo de Medicis died 1464, aged 75.

Cotton, Sir Robert, the antiquarian, died 1631, aged 60.

Cot-

Cottonian library ſettled for public beneſit, 1701.
Covent-Garden begun by the earl of Bedford, 1633.
Coventry, earldom of, created 1697. (name Coventry.)
Coventry-abbey founded, 1043; lady Godiva rode naked through the town, 1057.
Coverham-abbey, Yorkſhire, built in the end of the 12th century.
Council, ſolemn one at Jeruſalem, when the firſt controverſy was diſcuſſed, 48; of Antioch, 269; at Arles, when Cæcilian was acquitted, 314; at Rome, when Monothelitiſm was condemned, 649. Eaſtern general ones: 1ſt, of Nice, againſt Arius, when the Nicene creed was compoſed, 325; 2d, of Conſtantinople, 381; 3d, of Epheſus, 431; 4th, of Chalcedon, 451; 5th, of Conſtantinople, 553; 6th, of ditto, 6 0. Weſtern general: 1ſt, Lateran, 1122; 2d, ditto, 1139; 3d, ditto, 1175; 4th, ditto, 1215; 5th, ditto, 1517; 1ſt, of Lyons, 1255; 2d, ditto, 1274; of Vienna, 1311; of Piſa, 1409; of Conſtance, 1414; of Baſil, 1431; of Florence, 1439; of Trent, 1545.
Counties firſt ſent members to parliament, 1258; before this the knights met only in their own counties.
County-courts eſtabliſhed, 896.
Courcy of Kinſale, Iriſh barony, created before 1583. (name De Courcy.)
Courcy, ſee De Courcy.
Courtenay, viſcount, title of, created 1762. (name Courtenay.)
Courtown, Iriſh earldom of, created 1762. (name Stopford.)
Cowley, Abraham, born 1618; died 1667.
Cowling-caſtle, Kent, built about 1401.
Cowper, earldom of, created 1717. (name Cowper.)
Cranborn priory, Dorſetſhire, founded 980.
Cranmer, archbiſhop of Canterbury, burnt for hereſy, March 21, 1556.
Cranſton, Scots barony of, created 1611. (name Cranſton.)
Cratinus, the comic poet, died 431 before Chriſt.

Craven, of Hamſtead-Marſhal, barony of, created 1665. (name Craven.)

Crawford, Scots earldom of, created 1368. (name Crawford.)

Crayons, art of fixing them, diſcovered by Loriot, of Paris, 1748.

Creation of the world, Oct. 13, 4004 before Chriſt.

Crediton, Devon, an archbiſhopric till about 1050; burnt, 1743.

Creech, reverend Thomas, born 1659; killed himſelf, 1701.

Creed, the Lord's prayer, and Commandments, tranſlated into the Saxon Language by order of Alfred, 761.

Criſp, Edward, eſq. of Bury, cut and mangled, 1729.

Crœſus, king of Lydia, 562 before Chriſt.

Croiſade, or holy war between the Chriſtians and Mahometans, 1095.

Cromwell, Oliver, born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; made a colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649, which he almoſt ſubdued; returned, May, 1650; made protector for life, Decem. 12, 1653; was near being killed, by falling from a coach-box, October, 1654; elected king, but refuſed the title, May 8, 1657; died of the gout in his ſtomach at Whitehall, September 3, 1658; leaving his ſon Richard, his ſucceſſor.

Cromwell, Richard, proclaimed protector on the death of his father, September 3, 1658; depoſed April 22, 1659; died in England, July 13, 1712, aged 85.

Crook, Japhet, his ears cut off in the pillory for forgery, 1731.

Croſbie of Ardſet, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1771. (name Croſbie.)

Croſs of our Saviour found on Mount Calvary, 326.

Croſſed friars, their order founded, 1169.

Crownpoint taken by the Engliſh, 1759.

Croxall,

Croxal, reverend Dr. Samuel, died in years, 1751.
Croyland-abbey, Lincolnſhire, founded by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, before 945.
Cry, Iriſh, which alarmed all England, 1688. It took its riſe from this. Some Iriſh ſoldiers having broke into a countryman's houſe, a neighbour ran off for London, crying as he went, that the Iriſh had riſen, were firing of houſes, and deſtroying men, women, and children; this at a time when a revolution was taking place, occaſioned ſuch an alarm, that it ſoon ſpread over the whole kingdom, and every one took up arms, dreading an invaſion of the Iriſh.
Cteſias, the hiſtorian, died, after 384 before Chriſt.
Cuba, Iſland of, diſcovered, 1494.
Cudworth, reverend Ralph, born 1617, died 1688.
Cujas, James, French writer, born 1520, died 1590.
Cullen, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1642. (name Cockaine.)
Cumberland, William, duke of, died, September 30, 1765, aged 45.
Cup, ſacramental, reſtored to the laity by Parliament, 1547.
Curfew bell eſtabliſhed, 1088, which to prevent fires, obliged people to put out their fire and candle at eight in the evening, when the bell rung; aboliſhed, 1100.
Currant-trees firſt brought into England from Zante, 1533.
Curtius, M. rode into a gulph at Rome, 362 before Chriſt.
Curtius, Quintus, lived in 64.
Cuſtom-houſe, London, firſt built, 1559; preſent one, 1718.
Cutters hanged for rioting, December, 1769.
Cyprian, St. martyred, 258.
Cyprus taken from the Engliſh, 1150.
Cyril of Jeruſalem, flouriſhed 350,
Cyril of Alexandria, flouriſhed 412.
Cyrus, took Babylon, 544; died 529 before Chriſt.

D.

D'ABLANCOURT, French writer, born 1606, died 1664.

Dacier, madame, born 1651, died 1720.

Dacre, barony of, created 1297. (name Barret.)

Dalhouſie, Scotch earldom of, created 1633. (name Bruce.)

Danchet, the French poet, born 1671, died 1748.

Danckerts, a Dutch painter, born 1561, died 1634.

D'Ancre, marſhal, murdered, 1617.

Danegelt, a land tax, firſt eſtabliſhed by Ethelred II. 1002; aboliſhed by Stephen, 1136.

Danes, their firſt deſcent upon England, at Portland, 787; their ſecond, in Northumberland, 794, when they were repelled, and periſhed by ſhipwreck. They landed on Shepy iſland, 832; again, in Cornwall, and were defeated by Egbert, 836; again, at Charmouth, Dorſetſhire, from 35 ſhips, and ſtood their ground, 837; defeated Ethelwolf, 840; landed at the mouth of the Thames, from 350 veſſels, and took Canterbury and London, 851; ſubdued by Ethelwolf at Okeley, in Surrey, 853; invaded Northumberland, and ſeized York, 867; defeated Ethelred, and his brother Alfred, at Baſing and Merton, 871; ſurprized Warham caſtle, and took Exeter, 876; took Chippenham, 877; 120 of their ſhips wrecked at Swanwick, Dorſetſhire, 877; 1205 of them killed by Odun, earl of Devon, 878; Alfred entered into treaty with them, 88:; their fleet totally deſtroyed at Apuldore, by Alfred, 894; invaded Angleſey, 900; ſubmitted to Edward the Elder, 921; invaded Dorſetſhire, 982; landed again Eſſex, 991, and were bribed to quit the kingdom; their fleet defeated, 992; freſh invaſions by them near Briſtol, and in Kent, and had 24,000l. given them to depart, 998; numbers of them maſſacred, by order of Ethelred II. November 13, 1002; continued their ravages,

and

and defeated the Engliſh at Ipſwich, 1010; took Canterbury, and put nine out of ten of the inhabitants to death, 1011; ſettled in Scotland, 1020; expelled England, 1041; landed again at Sandwich, 1047, and carried off great plunder to Flanders; joined the Northumbrians, burnt York, and ſlew 3000 Normans, 1069; invaded England again, but, bribed by William I. quitted it, 1074.

Dangerfield, whipped, and his eye ſtruck out for a libel, 1685.

Daniel ſent captive to Babylon, 606; interpreted Nebuchadnezzar's dream, 603; caſt into the den of lions, 53· ; from a viſion predicted the Perſian empire under Alexander, 534 before Chriſt.

Daniel, father, the French hiſtorian, born 1649, died 1728.

Daniſh fleet wrecked at Swanwich, Dorſet, when 120 ſhips were loſt, 877.

Dante, Italian poet, born 1265, died 1321.

Dantzick taken by the Swedes in 1734; by the Pruſſians, 1773.

Darius, the Mede, king of Aſſyria, 338 before Chriſt.

Darkneſs at Rome at noon day, 291; ditto at London, ſo as not to read, January 12, 1769.

Darlington, earldom of, created 1754. (name Vane.)

Darnley, lord, great grandſon of Henry VII. born 1545; married Mary, queen of Scots, 1565, and took the title of king Henry; headed the aſſaſſins of David Rizzio, 1566; murdered, by being blown up, February 10, 1567. See Mary, queen of Scots.

Darnley, Iriſh earldom of, created 1725. (name Bligh.)

D'Arpino, Gioſ. Italian painter, born 1570, died 1640.

Dartford priory, Kent, founded 1372.

Dartmouth burnt by the French, 1355.

Dartmouth, earldom of, created 1711. (name Legge.)

Dartrey, Iriſh barony, created 1770. (name Dawſon.)

D'Aubigné, French writer, born 1550, died 1630.
Daurat, the French poet, born about 1507, died 1588.
David ſucceeded Saul on the throne of Iſrael, 1055; committed adultery with Bathſheba, 1035; married her, 1033; died 1015 before Chriſt, aged 70.
David, St. alive in 577.
David's, St. made an archbiſhopric, 519; a ſuffragan, 1148; cathedral built, 1180.
Davies, Sir John, died 1626, aged 56.
Dauphin of France, Lewis poiſoned, December 24, 1415; John, his brother, that ſucceeded him, poiſoned, April 16, 1416.
Dauphiny, annexed to the crown of France, on condition the king's eldeſt ſon ſhould be ſtiled Dauphin, about 1349.
Davyngton priory, Kent, founded 1153.
Dawſon, of Dawſon-court, Iriſh barony, created 1770. (name Dawſon.)
Day, John, who firſt introduced into England the Greek and Saxon characters, died 1584.
Deal-caſtle, built by Henry VIII.
Dearth, 1094; ſo great in England and France, that a quarter of wheat was ſold for almoſt 20s. as much as 6l. now, which was followed by a peſtilential fever that carried off multitudes of people, 1193, 1194, 1195; another, 1222; another, with a murrain, 1251; another, when wheat ſold for 40s. a quarter, as much as 8l. now, 1315; wheat ſold for 3l. a buſhel, and the poor forced to eat horſe-fleſh and dogs, 1316; another great one, owing to the rains, with a murrain, 1335; two others, 1348, and 1353; (*vide* Remarkable Occurrences) again, when bread was made in many places of fern roots and ivy berries, 1438.
Death, captain of the Terrible privateer, killed in an engagement with a French veſſel, Dec. 23, 1757.
Decemviri, creation of, 450 before Chriſt.
De Champagne, Philip, born at Bruſſels, 1602, died 1674.

De-

Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges, 1602.
Decker, Thomas, cotemporary with Ben Johnſon.
De Courcy, the privilege of ſtanding covered before the kings of England, at their firſt audience, granted to that family, by John, for John de Courcy's conſenting to combat with the champion of France, 1203.
Dedications to Books, contrived, to get money, about 1600; nine or ten dedications were then cuſtomary to one book.
Defender of the faith, *vide* Henry VIII.
Defoe, Daniel, died 1731.
De la Foſſe, French painter, born 1640, died 1719.
Delawar, earldom of, created 1761. (name Weſt.)
Delius, the architect, flouriſhed 987 before Chriſt.
Deloraine, Scots earldom of, created 1706. (name Scott.)
Delphos, temple of, burnt 548 before Chriſt.
Deluge, general, threatened in the year of the world, 1536; began Sunday, December 7, in the year of the world, 1656, *i. e.* 2348 before Chriſt, Noah being then about 600 years old. The ark reſted upon Mount Ararat, Wedneſday, May 6, 2347 before Chriſt: the tops of the mountains appeared, Sunday, July 19. Noah removed the covering of the ark, October 23; left it, Friday, December 18, having been in it 377 days.
Deluge of Deucalion in Theſſaly, 1529 before Chriſt.
Democritus, died 361 before Chriſt, aged 109.
Demoſthenes, recalled from baniſhment, 322; poiſoned himſelf, 313 before Chriſt, aged 60.
Denbigh, earldom of, created 1622. (name Fielding.)
Denham, Sir John, born 1615, died 1669.
Denmark, Chriſtian, king of, viſited England, 1523; a ſucceeding king ditto, 1605; the ſame again, 1614; Chriſtian VII. ditto, Auguſt, 1768.
Denmark, prince George of, huſband to queen Anne, viſited England, 1669; died of an aſthma and dropſy, October 28, 1708, aged 55. See queen Anne.
Denmark, its firſt king reigned, 714; embraced Chriſtianity,

tianity, 940; united with the crown of Norway, 1412; crown of, made hereditary, and abſolute, 1660; revolution of, January 17, 1772.
Dennis, John, born 1656, died 1733.
Derby, earldom of, created 1485. (name Stanley.)
Derby, James, earl of, beheaded at Bolton, for oppoſing Cromwell, October 15, 1651.
Derby, chartered by Charles I.
Derham, reverend Dr. William, born 1657, died, April, 1735.
Dering, Sir Cholm. killed in a duel with Mr. Thornhill, May 9, 1711.
Derwentwater, earl of, and lord Kenmuir, beheaded on Tower-hill, February 24, 1716, for taking part in the rebellion of 1715.
Deſart, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1733. (name Cuffe.)
Deſcartes, born at Touraine, 1596, died 1650.
Deſmond, Thomas, earl of, beheaded in Ireland, 1468.
Deſmond, Iriſh earldom of, created 1622. (name Fielding.)
Deucalion, died 1046 before Chriſt.
Devizes-caſtle built, 1136.
Devonſhire, dukedom of, created 1694. (name Cavendiſh.)
D'Ewes, Sir Symonds, born 1602, died 1650.
Diamond, the firſt, cut by De Berguen, of Bruges, 1489.
Diana, temple of, at Epheſus, burnt 356 before Chriſt.
Dictator, the firſt at Rome, 497 before Chriſt.
Dido, flouriſhed 1183 before Chriſt.
Dieppe, laid in aſhes by the Engliſh, July 14, 1694.
Digby, Sir Everard, born 1581; hanged with other conſpirators in the powder plot, Jan. 30, 1606.
Digby, Sir Kenelm, born 1603, died 1665.
Digby, barony of, created 1765. (name Digby.)
Diodorus, Siculus, lived 45 before Chriſt.
Diogenes, the Cynic, died 324 before Chriſt.
Diogenes Laertius, flouriſhed 200.

Diogenes,

Diogenes, the Stoic philoſopher, flouriſhed 155 before Chriſt.
Dion Caſſius, the Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed 229.
Dionfield, Derbyſhire, chartered 1670.
Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus, lived 30 before Chriſt.
Dionyſius, the elder, tyrant of Syracuſe, died 368 before Chriſt.
Diſpenſations firſt granted by the Pope, 1200.
Diſtilling, *vide* Chemiſtry.
Divorce, the firſt at Rome, 234 before Chriſt.
Doctor, the degree of, firſt given in England, 1207.
Dodderidge, Dr. died, Oct. 26, 1752, aged 50.
Dodwell, Henry, born 1641, died 1711.
Dolci, Carlo, Italian painter, born 1616, died 1636.
Domingo, iſland of, diſcovered, 1494.
Domingo, St. diſcovered by Columbus, 1592.
Dominicans, their order founded, 1215.
Dominichino, the painter, born at Bologna, 1574, died 1641.
Domitian died 96 before Chriſt, aged 45.
Doncaſter, earldom of, created 1662. (name Scott.)
Donegall, Iriſh earldom of, created 1647. (name Chicheſter.)
Donne, reverend Dr. John, died 1631, aged 58.
Doomeſday book began in 1080; finiſhed, 1086.
Dorcheſter Oxfordſhire, chartered by Charles I. burnt Auguſt, 1613.
Dormer of Wenge, barony of, created 1615. (name Dormer.)
Doriſlaus, Dr. agent for the parliament at the Hague, murdered by 12 Engliſh cavaliers, royaliſts, May 3, 1649.
Dorſet, Thomas Sackville, earl of, born 1536, died 1608.
Dorſet, Charles Sackville, earl of, born 1637, died 1706.
Dorſet, dukedom of, created 1720. (name Sackville.)
Dort, ſea broke in at, drowned 100,000 people, April 17, 1446; Synod of, began November 3, 1618; ended April 19, 1619.
Dover-caſtle, built by Julius Cæſar; the tower of,

built, 47; old church dedicated, 156; town chartered by Edward the Confeſſor; priory built, 1113.
Dover, dukedom of, created 1708. (name Douglas.)
Downe, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1680. (name Dawney.)
Draco, flouriſhed 624 before Chriſt.
Draiton, Michael, born 1563, died in 1631.
Drake, Sir Francis, ſet ſail for his voyage round the world, 1577; died January 28, 1595, aged 50.
Drake, Francis, the antiquarian, died 1770, aged 75.
Drelincourt, Charles, born at Sedan, 1595, died 1669.
Dreſs, none permitted to wear ſilks or furs, in Scotland, but perſons of rank, 1429.
Drogheda, Iriſh earldom of, created 1661. (name Moor)
Droitwich, Worceſterſhire, chartered by James I.
Dronfield, Derbyſhire, chartered 1670.
Druids, prieſts in time of the Britains, burnt and deſtroyed in Angleſey, the Mona of the Romans, by Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor, 60.
Drummond, William, the poet, born 1585, died 1649.
Druſius, John, born at Oudenard, 1550, died 1616.
Dryden, John, born 1631, died May 1, 1700.
Dublin city, wall built, about 838; ſtormed by Dermod, 1171; its firſt charter granted, 1173; caſtle built, 1220; its univerſity founded, 1591; ſtudents admitted, January, 1594; mayor honoured with the title of lord, 1665.
Ducie, barony of, created 1763. (name Morton.)
Duck, reverend Stephen, drowned himſelf, 1756.
Dudley, Edmund, and Empſon, miniſters to Henry VII. fell a ſacrifice to popular reſentment in the reign of Henry VIII. and were beheaded, Auguſt 28, 1510.
Dudley, lord Guildford, married lady Jane Grey, grandaughter of Henry VII. by her mother's ſide, 1553; condemned and beheaded with her, after queen Mary's acceſſion for eſpouſing his wife's claim

claim to the crown, February 12, 1554. See Grey.

Dudley, barony of, created 1307. (name Smith.)

Dudley and Ward, viſcount, title of, created 1763. (name Ward.)

Dudley-caſtle, Staffordſhire, built about 700.

Duelling, in civil matters, forbidden in France, 1305; appointed in France, in order to have the judgment of God in particular caſes, as whether one gentleman had been familiar with the others wife, 1454; introduced into England, 1587.

Dugdale, Sir William, born 1605, died Feb. 1685.

Duke, title of, firſt given in England to Edward, ſon of Edward III. March 17, 1336.

Dulwich-college, *vide* Alleyn.

Dumfries, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Macdoual.)

Dunbar, built 1187 before Chriſt.

Dunblain, Scots viſcount, title of, created 1673. (name Oſborne.)

Duncan, king of Scots, murdered by Macbeth, 1040.

Dundonald, Scots earldom of, created 1669. (name Cochran.)

Dungannon, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1766. (name Trevor.)

Dunkirk taken by the Engliſh, June 24, 1658; ſold to the French for 219,000l. October 17, 1662; delivered up to England, July 7, 1712.

Dunmore, Scots earldom of, created 1686. (name Murray.)

Dunmow priory, in Eſſex, built 1110.

Dunnington-caſtle, Berks, built before Edward II.

Dunoon-caſtle, Scotland, poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, 1334.

Duns Scotus, died 1308.

Dunſtaffage-caſtle, Scotland, built before 1307.

Dunſtan, St. archbiſhop of Canterbury, 960; died 988, aged 63.

Dunſtanbrough-caſtle, Northumberland, the ſeat of one of Henry the IId's ſons.

Durer,

Durer, Albert, born 1471, died 1528.
D'Urſey, Thomas, died in years, February, 1724.
Durham, biſhopric firſt founded, 635; removed from Lindisfarne to Durham, 1020; monaſtery built, 1073; cathedral founded, 1080; town incorporated, 18 Elizabeth; act paſſed to enable the city and county to ſend members to parliament, 1672.
Dynaſty, Egyptian, the 19th, 1376; 21ſt, 1004; 23d, 825; 24th, 781; 25th, Ethiopian, 737; 26th, of the Saites, 693 before Chriſt.
Dyſert, Scots earldom of, created 1646. (name Talmaſh.)

E.

EACHARD, rev. Lau. died 1730, aged about 61.
Eachard, rev. Dr. John, died 1697, aged 60.
Earl-Marſhal, the firſt, 1383, in the perſon of Thomas lord Mowbray, created duke of Norfolk, in 1397.
Earl, the dignity of, given in England long before the conqueſt.
Earth, proved to be flatted towards the poles, 1737.
Earthen veſſels, the art of making them invented by Epimetheus, 1715 before Chriſt.
Earthquake, one in Aſia that overturned 12 cities, 17; one that ſwallowed up Nicomedia and ſeveral neighbouring cities. 120; one in Macedonia that ſwallowed up 150 cities, 357; one from the month of September to that of November, which ſwallowed up ſeveral cities in Europe, 394; one ſwallowed up ſeveral villages in the neighbourhood of Cybyra, 417; one ſwallowed up ſeveral cities in Paleſtine, 419; one at Conſtantinople, 446; (*vide* Remarkable Occurrences) one that almoſt deſtroyed the city of Antioch, September 14, 458; one at Conſtantinople, that laſted 40 days, and overturned ſeveral edifices, 480; one at Antioch, that deſtroyed that and ſeveral other cities, 526; another

another at Antioch, that ſwallowed up 4800 inhabitants, 528; one at Conſtantinople, 552; one at Rome and Conſtantinople, that overthrew many houſes, 557; one throughout all England, followed by a great ſcarcity of fruit and a late harveſt, 1090; one in Shropſhire, 1110; one in December, 1116; one in September, 1120; ditto in Auguſt, 1134; (*vide* Remarkable Occurrences) one that ſwallowed up the city of Catania, and more than 15000 ſouls, 1137; one that overthrew the church of Lincoln, and others, 1185; a dreadful one, February 14, 1428; one in Somerſetſhire, 1249; one at St. Albans, 1250; (*vide* Remarkable Occurrences) general one that threw down St. Michael's on the hill, without Glaſtonbury, 1274; the greateſt ever known in England, November 14, 1328; ſeveral churches thrown down by one, May 21, 1382; a very dreadful one, accompanied with thunder and lightning, September 28, 1426; another, 1661; the city of Catania deſtroyed by one, and an eruption of Etna, with the loſs of 60,000 inhabitants, 1682; in many parts of England, 1683; one in 1692; one felt in England, France, and Germany, 100,000 periſhed by it in Sicily, and the chief town in Jamaica was deſtroyed, Septemher, 1693; one at Rome, 1703; one at China, 1718; one at Naples in 1732; two in London, February 8, and March 8, 1750; one in the Azores, July, 1757, (*vide* Liſbon, Lima;) one in Tripoli, 1759; a terrible one in Syria, October 30, 1760; dreadful one at Conſtantinople, that buried 880 perſons, May 22, 1766; at Martinico, Auguſt, 1767, where 1600 perſons loſt their lives; at Altdorf, Switzerland, September 10, 1774. Sec Gualtimala.

Eaſt-India houſe erected, 1726, *vide* Indies.

Eaſt-Loo, Cornwall, incorporated, 1587.

Eaſt-Redford, Nottinghamſhire, chartered anew by James I.

Eckhout,

Eckhout, Vand. Dutch painter, born 1621, died 1674.

Eclipſe, the firſt of the moon upon record, 720 before Chriſt.

Edels, New-Holland, land of, diſcovered by the Dutch, 1619.

Edgar, brother and ſucceſſor of Edwy, began his reign, 959; obliged by Dunſtan not to wear his crown for ſeven years, for carrying off Editha, a nun, and raviſhing her; ſtabbed Athelwold, and married his wife, Elfrida; deſtroyed the wolves, with which the country was over-run, by demanding of the Welch a yearly tribute of wolves heads, 971; obliged eight of his tributary princes to row him on a barge on the river Dee, 973; crowned at Axminſter, 973; died 975, aged 32, buried at Glaſtonbury, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Edward, the martyr.

Edgar Atheling, died after 1120, aged 70. See Wil. I.

Edgecombe, barony of, created 1742. (name Edgecombe.)

Edinburgh, taken by the Engliſh, 1296; built, 1544; univerſity founded, 1580.

Edmund I. brother and ſucceſſor of Athelſtan, began to reign, 941, aged 18; killed by a ruffian, whom he ſtruck at an entertainment, 946; buried at Glaſtenbury, and ſucceeded by his brother, Edred, his own children being too young.

Edmund II. ſon of Ethelred II. married the widow of Sigefert, a Daniſh nobleman, who was put to death in 1015; ſucceeded his father on the throne, 1016, aged 27; was murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains, 1017, and ſucceeded by Canute, king of Denmark.

Edred ſucceeded his brother, Edmund I. on the throne, 946; died 955; buried at Winton, and was ſucceeded by his nephew, Edwy, ſon to Edmund I.

Edward, the Elder, ſecond ſon of Alfred, ſucceeded his father on the throne, 900; died 925; buried at Winton, and was ſucceeded by his natural ſon, Athelſtan.

Ed-

Edward the Martyr, ſon of Edgar, by a firſt marriage, ſucceeded to his father's crown, 975, aged 15; ſtabbed by order of his ſtep-mother, Elfrida, who oppoſed his ſucceſſion in favour of her own ſon, Ethelred, 979; buried at Shafteſbury, and was ſucceeded by his brother-in-law, Ethelred II. Elfrida's ſon.

Edward the Confeſſor, youngeſt ſon of Ethelred II. by his ſecond wife Emma, ſucceeded Hardicanute on the throne, 1041; married Editha, daughter of earl Godwin, 1043. He was the firſt who touched for the king's evil, 1058; verbally nominated William I. to be his ſucceſſor; died January 5, 1066, aged 65, buried in Weſtminſter abbey, and ſucceeded by Harold II. ſon of Godwin.

Edward I. ſon of Henry III. born June 16, 1239; married Eleanor, princeſs of Caſtile, 1255; taken priſoner by the rebel army, 1264; releaſed on ignominious terms, 1265; obtained a complete victory over the barons at Everſham, Auguſt 4, following; wounded in the holy land by an aſſaſſin, 1271; ſucceeded to his father's crown, November 16, 1272; landed in England, July 25, 1274; crowned at Weſtminſter, Auguſt 19, following; went and did homage to the king of France, for the duchy of Guienne, 1279; ſubdued Wales, 1283; went to France, ſummer, 1286; returned, Auguſt, 1289; buried his queen, 1291; ſubdued Scotland, and ſent king Baliol to the Tower, 1296; married Margaret, ſiſter to the king of France, September 12, 1299; died of a flux at Burg in Cumberland, July 7, 1307; was buried at Weſtminſter, and ſucceeded by his fourth ſon, Edw. II.

Edward II. fourth ſon of Edward I. born at Carnarvon, Wales, April 25, 1284; he was the firſt prince of Wales; ſucceeded his father, July 7, 1307; went to France, and married Iſabella, the king's daughter, 1308; obliged by the barons to veſt the government of the kingdom in 12 perſons, March 16, 1308; went to Bulloign on a pilgrimage,

mage, December 13, 1313; reſigned the dominion of Guienne to his ſon, then aged 13, 1325; dethroned by his queen, January 13, 1327; and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Edward III. murdered at Berkeley-caſtle, at the inſtance of Mortimer, the queen's paramour, by running a red-hot iron up his fundament, September 21, following, and buried in St. Peter's, Gloceſter.

Edward III. ſon of Edward II. born at Windſor, November 15, 1312; ſucceeded his father, January 13, 1327; crowned, Feb. 1, following; married Philippa, daughter of the earl of Hainault, January 24, 1328; did homage for Guienne to the king of France at Amiens, 1337; took the title of king of France, quartered the arms of France, and added the motto, *Dieu et mon droit*, 1339; challenged the French king to ſingle combat, 1340; choſen emperor of Germany, which he refuſed, Auguſt, 1348; fought in ſingle combat with a a Frenchman at Calais, and conquered, January 1, 1349; inſtituted the order of the Garter, the ſame year; defeated the French at Poictiers, and took the king, and his ſon, priſoners 1356; buried his mother, Iſabella, 1358; died of a cingle at Richmond, June 21, 1377, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon, Richard II. ſon to Edward the black prince.

Edward the black prince, ſon of Edward III. born June 15, 1330; married his couſin, Joanna, counteſs dowager of Holland, daughter of the earl of Kent, who was beheaded, 1361; made prince of Aquitaine, 1362; brought the king of France priſoner to England, from the battle of Poictiers, 1356, who was ranſomed for 500,000l; made an expedition into Caſtile, 1367; died 1376.

Edward IV. a deſcendant of the duke of Clarence, Edward IIId's ſecond ſon, and fifth couſin of Henry VI. who was deſcended from the duke of Lancaſter, Edward IIId's third ſon, born Sept. 1442; elected king when Henry VI. was depoſed, Mar. 5, 1461: crowned, June 29, following; married lady

lady Elizabeth Gray, widow of Sir John Gray, of Grafton, Bucks, 1464; taken priſoner by the earl of Warwick, March, 1470, but eſcaped ſoon after; expelled the kingdom, 1470, and Henry VI. reſtored to his crown; Edward returned, March 25, 1471, and reſtored, and king Henry ſent to the Tower; died April 9, 1483, at Weſtminſter, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Edward V.

Edward, ſon of Henry VI. murdered by Clarence and Gloceſter, May 21, 1471, aged 18.

Edward V. ſon of Edward IV. born 1470; ſucceeded his father, April 9, 1483; conveyed to the Tower, May, 1483; depoſed, June 20, following, and with his brother, the duke of York, ſmothered in the town ſoon after, by order of his uncle, Richard III. who ſucceeded him.

Edward VI. ſon of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, born October 12, 1537; ſucceeded his father, January 28, 1547; crowned, Sunday, February 20, following; ſettled the crown on lady Jane Grey, May, 1553; died of a conſumption at Greenwich, July 6, following, and was ſucceeded by his ſiſter, Mary.

Edwin, king of Northumberland, the firſt Chriſtian king, ſucceeded Redwald as eighth monarch of Britain, 624; killed in battle, 633; aged 46; buried at Whitby, Yorkſhire, and was ſucceeded by Oſwald, his nephew.

Edwy, ſon to Edmund I. ſucceeded his uncle, Edred, 955, aged 17; divided his kingdom, between his brother, Edgar, and himſelf; died 959; buried at Winton, and was ſucceeded by Edgar.

Edyſtone light-houſe, built in 1690; blown down, 1703; burnt, 1759; rebuilt, 1760.

Effingham, earldom of, created 1731. (name Howard.)

Egbert, ſon of Woden, the father of the Engliſh monarchy, began his reign as king of Weſſex, 800; conquered Mercia, 819; and every other of the ſeven kingdoms, and became ſovereign of all England, ſouth of the Humber, and called it England, 827; drove

drove the Danes out of Britain, 836; died 838, and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Ethelwolf.

Egfrid, ſucceeded his father Offa, as 17th king of Britain, 798; died the ſame year, buried at St. Alban's, and was ſucceeded by Kenulf, 13th king of Mercia.

Egialeus, king of Sycion, 2089 before Chriſt.

Eginhart, the hiſtorian, died 842.

Eglington, Scots earldom of, created 1503. (name Montgomery.)

Eglington, lord, ſhot by an exciſeman, 1769.

Egmont, Iriſh earldom of, created 1733. (name Perceval.)

Egmont, count, beheaded at Bruſſels, 1568, which enraged the Netherlanders, that nothing could appeaſe them, till they had ſhaken off the Spaniſh yoke.

Egremont, earldom of, created 1749. (name Wyndham.)

Egypt, the kingdom of, began under Miſraim, the ſon of Ham, the ſecond ſon of Noah, 2188 before Chriſt, and laſted 1663 years; reduced to a province, 31; conquered by the Turks, 1517.

Eleanor, queen of Henry II. died 1204.

Eleanor, queen of Edward I. died on her journey to Scotland, at Herby, Lincolnſhire, 1290, and was buried at Weſtminſter.

Eleanor, queen of Henry III. died in a monaſtery at Ambreſbury, about 1292.

Electricity, firſt idea of, given by two globes of brimſtone, by Ottoguericke, 1467; electric ſhock diſcovered at Leyden by Cuneus, 1746, that it would fire ſpirits firſt known, 1756.

Eleuſinian myſteries, firſt introduced at Athens, by Eumolpus, 1356 before Chriſt.

Elfrida, ſee Edgar.

Elgin, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Bruce.)

Eli, the eleventh judge of Iſrael, on hearing the ark was taken, fell down and broke his neck at Shiloh, 1116 before Chriſt, aged 98.

Elibank, Scots barony of, created 1643. (name Murray.)

Elijah

Elijah prophecied, 911, in the 13th year of Ahab's reign; ſupported by the widow of Sarepta, whoſe ſon he raiſed from the dead, 910; brought rain from heaven, 908; taken up into heaven in a fiery chariot, 896 before Chriſt.

Eliſha died 838 before Chriſt, having prophecied 60 years.

Elizabeth, queen of Henry VII. died in childbed, 1503.

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. by Ann Bulleyn, born, September 7, 1533, and created princeſs of Wales ſoon after; declared illegitimate, 1536; reſtored by parliament to her right of ſucceſſion, 1544; that right ſet aſide in favour of lady Jane Grey, 1553; committed to the Tower, 1554; ditto to Woodſtock, 1554: ſucceeded her ſiſter, Mary, on the throne, November 17, 1558; crowned at Weſtminſter, January 15, 1559; agreed to marry the duke of Anjou, but receded, 1581; a conſpiracy formed to aſſaſſinate her, by one Ballard, &c. which failed, 1586; died melancholy, at Richmond, March 24, 1603, and was ſucceeded by her third couſin, James VI. of Scotland. See Mary queen of Scots.

Elizabeth, ſiſter to George III. born 1740, died 1759.

Ella, a Saxon general, invited by Hengiſt, and his ſucceſſor in the monarchy, came over from Germany, landed at Whitering in Suſſex, and eſtabliſhed the kingdom of South Saxony, 477; and was thus firſt king of Suſſex; became ſecond king of Britain, 480; died 514, and was ſucceeded in the monarchy by Cerdick.

Elphinſton, Scots barony of, created 1509 (name Elphinſton.)

Elſineur, in Denmark, built two years after Chriſt.

Ely, Iriſh earldom of, created 1771. (name Loftus.)

Ely cathedral built, 506; biſhopric founded, 1008.

Ely-houſe, London, founded 1290.

Elze-

Elzevirs, Dutch printers: Lewis began to be famous, 1595; Daniel died 1681.
Emanuel college, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, 1584. (14 fellows.)
Embden East India company eſtabliſhed, 1750.
Emma, died 1052. See Ethelred II. Canute.
Empedocles flouriſhed, about 455 before Chriſt.
Empſon. See Dudley.
Eneas, Trojan general, died about 1177 before Chriſt.
England, ravaged by the Picts and Scots, 448; erected into a kingdom by Egbert, by a union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy, near 400 years after the arrival of the Saxons, 827; divided into counties and hundreds, 886; invaded by the Scots who were defeated by Athelſtan, 921; invaded by the Welch, 984; by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1003; again by Sweyn, and almoſt ſubdued by him, 1013; invaded and defeated by the Iriſh, 1069; Iriſh landed, and were defeated, 1070; invaded by Malcolm of Scotland, who burnt ſeveral churches, &c. 1071; again, 1091; again, 1093, when Malcolm and his ſon were killed at Alnwick; invaded by Robert, duke of Normandy, 1101; by David of Scotland, 1136; again by the Welch, with ſucceſs, 1136; by the Scots, 1183; put under an interdict by the Pope, for John's oppoſing his nominating to the ſee of Canterbury, 1206; interdict taken off, on John's ſubmiſſion, 1214; all in arms, 1215; underwent a reformation in government, 1258; invaded by the French, 1416; by Henry, duke of Richmond, Auguſt 7, 1485; put under an interdict on Henry VIIIth's ſhaking off the Pope's ſupremacy, 1535. See Danes, Rebellion, War.
Engliſh monarchy, began in 449.
Engraving on copper invented, 1460; with the hammer invented, 1592; in mezzotinto by Siegen, and perfected by the prince Robert Paletin, 1648; to repreſent waſh invented by Barabbe, a Frenchman,

man, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris by Bonnet, 1769.

Ennius, Quintus, born 239 before Chriſt, died, aged 70.

Enoch tranſlated to heaven, 987 of the world, aged 365; *i. e.* 3017 before Chriſt.

Entailing eſtates introduced by ſtatute, 1307.

Entertainment, places of, firſt licenſed, 1752.

Ephraim Syrus, flouriſhed 370.

Epictetus was alive in 94.

Epicurus, born 342, died 271 before Chriſt.

Epiphanius, born in Paleſtine, about 332; died about 403.

Epiſcopacy aboliſhed in Scotland, 1638; ditto in England, 1645; reſtored in England, 1660; ditto in Scotland, 1661, which continued to the reign of William III.

Epſom mineral ſpring diſcovered, 1630.

Era, of Nabonaſſar, 747 before Chriſt; Philippic, or death of Alexander, 324 before Chriſt; of contracts, or Seleucidæ, 312 before Chriſt; Chriſtian, 4; of Dioclefian, or era of martyrs, 284; of Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, 622; Perſian, or of Yezdegird, 632.

Eraſmus born at Rotterdam, 1467, died 1536.

Eraſtothenes meaſured the earth, 250 before Chriſt.

Ercombert, youngeſt ſon of Eadbald, by Emma, began his reign in Kent, 640; died 665,

Erne, Iriſh barony, created 1768. (name Creighton.)

Errol, Scots earldom of, created 1452. (name Hay.)

Eſchylus, the poet, died 456 before Chriſt, aged 69.

Eſop, died 556 before Chriſt.

Eſſex, Cromwell, earl of, condemned for high treaſon, without a trial, and beheaded, July 28, 1540.

Eſſex, Devereux, earl of, beheaded for ſtirring up the people to arms, February 25, 1601.

Eſſex, earldom of, created 1661. (name Capel.)

Eſſex, earl of, and lord Ruſſel, committed to the Tower, for engaging in Monmouth's conſpiracy, where lord Eſſex cut his own throat, June 21, 1683. See Ruſſel.

Eſtrées, cardinal de, died 1714.

Etch-

Etching invented by Carpi, an Italian, 1496; with aquafortis found out, 1535.

Ethelbald I. ſucceeded Ceolred as 15th king of Britain, 716; killed by his ſubjects near Tamworth, and buried at Repton, Derbyſhire, 757; and was ſucceeded by his nephew, Offa.

Ethelbald II. ſon and ſucceſſor of Ethelwolf, began to reign, 857; reigned two years and a half, and died, 860; buried at Sarum, and was ſucceeded by his brother, Ethelbert II. See Ethelwolf.

Ethelbert II. ſucceeded his brother, 860; died 866; and was ſucceeded by his brother, Ethelred. See Ethelwolf.

Ethelbert, fifth king of Kent, ſucceeded Ceaulin as ſixth king of Britain, 592; died 616, and was ſucceeded by Redwald, king of the Eaſt Angles.

Ethelred, ſucceeded his brother, Wulfer, as 12th king of Britain, 674; reſigned his crown, 704; turned monk, and died abbot of Bradney, 716; and was ſucceeded by his nephew, Kenred.

Ethelred I. ſucceeded his brothers, Ethelbald and Ethelbert, 866; died of a wound received in battle againſt the Danes, 872; and was ſucceeded by his brother, Alfred.

Ethelred II. ſucceeded his brother, Edward the Martyr, and was anointed king by Dunſtan at Kingſton upon Thames, aged 12, 979; married Emma, ſiſter to Richard II. duke of Normandy, 1001; (hence the connexion with the Norman family, that afterwards ſeated William the Conqueror on this throne:) fled from king Sweyn into Normandy, 1013; returned ſoon after, when Sweyn died; died April 23, 1016, was buried in St. Paul's, and ſucceeded by his ſon, Edmond Ironſide.

Ethelwolf, ſucceeded his father Egbert, as king, 838; died 857, and left his kingdom divided between his two ſons, Ethelbert and Ethelbald.

Etheridge, Sir George, born about 1638; died after 1688.

Eton

Eton-college, founded by Henry VI. 1441; rebuilt, 1569.
Euclid, died about 300 before Chriſt, aged 74.
Eudoſia, died 460.
Eugene, prince, died April 10, 1736, aged 72.
Euripides, died 407 before Chriſt, aged 77.
Euſebius Pamphili, flouriſhed 315.
Eutropius, flouriſhed 428.
Eutychius, born 876; died after 900.
Evagoras, king of Cyprus, murdered by Nicocles, 373 before Chriſt.
Evagrius, flouriſhed 380.
Evelyn, John, born 1620, died 1706.
Eveſham, Worceſterſhire, chartered by James I.
Evremond, St. died, September 9, 1703, aged 90.
Exchange, Royal, firſt finiſhed at the expence of Sir Thomas Greſham, 1569; called Royal, by queen Elizabeth, January 29, 1571; rebuilt and opened, September 28, 1669.
Exchequer, court of, inſtituted in 1074.
Exciſe Office, formed 1643.
Exciſe ſcheme defeated April 11, 1733.
Exeter, taken by Sweyn, king of Denmark, and deſtroyed, 1003; biſhopric compoſed of thoſe of Devonſhire and Cornwall, 1046; cathedral built, 1060; city rebelled, 1067, and was by William the Conqueror ſubdued; incorporated by John; cathedral begun, 1150; finiſhed 1485.
Exeter-college, Oxford, founded by the biſhop of Exeter, 1316. (25 fellows.)
Exeter, duke of, degraded from his title, and put to death for conſpiring againſt Henry IV. 1400.
Exeter, marquis of, lord Montague, and Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded, (for conſpiring againſt Henry VIII.) December 21, 1538.
Exeter, earldom of, created 1605. (name Cecil.)
Expedition, grand ſecret, deſign to make a deſcent on the coaſt of France, but after it had failed, ſo much time was waſted in councils of war, that

France got intelligence of it, and it returned, without executing its purpoſe, September, 1757.
Explanation, Iriſh act of, paſſed 1665.
Eye, Suſſex, incorporated by king John.
Eyre of Eyrecourt, Iriſh barony, created 1768. (name Eyre.)
Ezekiel, taken captive with Jehoiakim, 599; began to prophecy, 504 before Chriſt.
Ezra flouriſhed, 447 before Chriſt.

F.

FAIRCLOUGH, Daniel, born 1582, died 1645.
Fairfax, Edward, the poet, lived in the reign of James I.
Fairfax of Emley, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1628. (name Fairfax.)
Fairfax of Cameron, Scots barony, created 1627. (name Fairfax.)
Falkland, Lucius, lord, born 1610; killed at the battle of Newbury, September 1643.
Falkland, Scots viſcount, title of, created 1620. (name Carey.)
Falmouth, viſcount, title of, created 1720. (name Boſcawen.)
Famine; the beginning of that which laſted ſeven years, 1708 before Chriſt; an extraordinary one at Rome, when many perſons threw themſelves into the Tiber, 440 before Chriſt; ſo dreadful a one in Italy, that parents were reduced to the cruel neceſſity of eating their own children, 450; one in 976; another, 1005; another, 1087; another, 1193; another, 1251; another, 1315; another, 1318; another, 1335; another, 1348; another, 1389; another, 1438. *Vide* Remarkable Occurrences.
Fanſhaw, Sir Rich. born 1607, died at Madrid, 1666.
Farnham-caſtle, Surrey, built by Henry, king Stephen's brother.
Farnham, Iriſh earldom of, created 1763. (name Maxwell.)

Far-

Farquhar, George, born 1678, died 1707.
Faſts eſtabliſhed, 138.
Fauconberg, earldom of, created 1756. (name Bellaſiſe.)
Fauſt or Fauſtus, John, the printer, died about 1466.
Faux, Guy, &c. executed for a plot, called the gunpowder plot, intended to blow up King, Lords, and Commons, while ſitting in the parliament-houſe, January 31, 1606.
Fenoillet, biſhop of Montpellier, in the 17th century.
Fenton, Elijah, died July 13, 1730.
Fenwick, Sir John, beheaded, early in 1697, for conſpiring againſt the life of William III.
Ferrar, biſhop of St. David's, burnt at Carmarthen for his religion, 1555.
Ferrars, George, born 1512, died 1579.
Ferrers, earldom of, created 1711. (name Shirley.)
Ferrers, barony of, created 1298. (name Townſhend.)
Ferrers, earl of, hanged at Tyburn for ſhooting his ſervant, 1760.
Feti, Domen. Italian painter, born 1590, died 1624.
Feudal law introduced, 1070. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain perſons, and requiring thoſe perſons to furniſh the king with money, and a ſtated number of ſoldiers.
Feverſham, of ſome note, 811; abbey built, 1147; Davington nunnery founded, 1153; town firſt chartered by Henry III; Maiſon Dieux, founded by Henry III; ſchool erected, 1582; Mr. Arden murdered, 1550; running at old wives Lees, eſtabliſhed 1628.
Fidena, amphitheatre of, fell in, and klled 50,000 perſons, 27.
Fielding, Henry, died 1754, aged 47.
Fife, Iriſh earldom of, created 1759. (name Duff.)
Figures, in arithmetic, introduced into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia, 991; till then letters were uſed.
Fingal, died 283. [Ogilvie.)
Finlater, Scots earldom of, created 1637. (name
Fire. *Vide* Prometheus.

Fire engines to draw water invented, 1663.

Fire of London, that burnt down 13200 houſes, &c. September 2, 1666; it was ſuppoſed to be ſet on fire by the Papiſts: in Southwark, 600 houſes, 1676; Temple, Jan. 26, 1679; Gray's-Inn, February 7, 1680; Wapping, 1682; Thames-ſtreet, January 24, 1715; Limehouſe, December, 1716; St. Catherines, 1673, 1681, and 1734; Battlebridge, Auguſt 12, 1749; Cornhill, 1748, 1759, and 1765; Inner-temple, 1717; Lincoln's-inn ſquare, June 27, 1752; at Rothethithe, June 1, 1765; Threadneedle-ſtreet, May, 1772.

Firſt-fruits and tenths, a tax paid by the clergy, granted by the queen for the augmentation of ſmall livings, February 7, 1704.

Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, beheaded, (for denying the king's ſupremacy) June 22, 1535.

Fiſhery, herring, incorporated, October 11, 1750.

Fitzgerald, with five of his uncles, Iriſh rebels, executed at Tyburn, February 3, 1537.

Fitzharris hanged for a libel againſt the king, 1681.

Fitzherbert, Anthony, lord chief juſtice, died 1538.

Fitzwilliam, Iriſh earldom of, created 1716. (name Fitzwilliam.)

Fitzwilliam, viſcount, title of, created 1629. (name Fitzwilliam.)

Fitzwilliam, barony of, created 1746. (name Fitzwilliam.)

Five-mile act paſſed, October 31, 1665. This act obliged non-conformiſt teachers, who refuſed to take the non-reſiſtance oath, not to come within five miles of any corporation where they had preached, ſince the act of oblivion, unleſs they were travelling, under the penalty of 50l.

Flagellantes, the ſect of, aroſe 1259.

Flamel, Nicholas, died 1409.

Flaminius, the Latin poet, born in Italy, in the 16th century.

Flammoc, a Corniſh lawyer, headed an inſurrection, becauſe they would not pay a tax; marched to London,

don, was defeated in a battle at Blackheath, and executed, 1497.

Flamſtead, John, aſtronomer, born 1646, died 1719.

Flechier, biſhop of Nimes, born 1632, died 1710.

Fleet-market opened, September 30, 1737.

Fletcher, John, dramatic writer, born 1576, died 1625.

Fleury, Claude, French writer, born 1640, died 1723.

Fleury, cardinal, born 1655.

Flint caſtle built, and the town chartered by Edw. I.

Florence of Worceſter, the hiſtorian, diedabout 1119.

Florida diſcovered, 1512; ceded to the Britiſh crown, 1762.

Flowers, art of preſerving them in ſand, diſcovered by Boeler of Straſburg, 1633.

Fontaine, John de la, born 1621, died 1695.

Fontenelle, died 1756, aged 100.

Fonts inſtituted, 167.

Food, animal, permitted by God, 2357 before Chriſt.

Fools, feſtival of, at Paris, held January 1, and continued for 240 years, when all ſorts of abſurdities and indecencies were committed, 1198.

Forbes, Scots barony, created before 1421. (name Forbes.)

Ford, John, dramatic writer, died about 1561.

Ford abbey, Devonſhire, built 1142.

Fordun, John, Scotch hiſtorian, died 1308.

Foreſt, New, made 1081.

Forgery, firſt perſon died for it, June 1, 1731.

Forreſt, John, burnt in Smithfield, for denying the the ſupremacy, May 22, 1538, aged 42.

Fort St. David, India, bought by the Eaſt-India company, 1686.

Forteſcue, Sir John, made lord chancellor about 1461.

Forteſcue of caſtle hill, barony of, created 1746. (name Forteſcue,)

Forteſcue of Credan, Iriſh barony, created 1746. (name Aland.)

Fortification, firſt treatiſe on, publiſhed by Albert Durer, 1527.

Fortroſe, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1766. (name Mackenzie.)

Foſter, Dr. James, anabaptiſt preacher, born 1696, died 1753.

Fountain's abbey, Yorkſhire, founded 1204.

Fouquieur, James, Flemiſh painter, flouriſhed about 1600.

Fowey, Cornwall, made a borough, 13 of Eliz.

Fox, John, martyrologiſt, born 1517, died Apr. 1587.

Fox, George, founder of the Quakers, born 1624; appeared in 1655.

Framingham-caſtle, Suffolk, erected in the time of the Saxons.

France, its firſt king, was Pharamond, who began to reign in 418. It was peopled by the natives of of Germany, who croſſed the Rhine to invade the Gauls. King of, taken priſoner by the Engliſh, 1525. (See Edward the Black prince.) Queen, mother of, viſited England, 1638.

Francis I. of France, killed at a tilting match, 1559.

Francis, St. died 1227, aged 46.

Franciſcan friars, their order founded, 1215.

Franciſchini, Italian painter, born 1648, died 1729.

Frederic, prince, George IIId's youngeſt brother, died December 29, 1765, aged 16.

Free-maſonry, inſtitution of, ſaid to be as early as the building of Solomon's Temple.

Frobiſher, Martin, admiral, died 1594.

Froiſſart, John, born about 1333, died about, 1400.

Froſt, ſo great, that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; carriages were uſed on the Adriatic ſea, 859; one of 15 weeks, 1407; great one in in England, from November 24 to February 10, 1434; Chriſtmas, 1683; again, 1709; again, 1739, for nine weeks.

Fryth, John, burnt for hereſy in Smithfield, July 4, 1533.

Fulham-bridge built 1727.

Furneſs abbey, Lancaſhire, founded 1127.

GADDI,

G.

GADDI, Italian painter, died 1312, aged 73.
Gage of Caſtle Iſland, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1720. (name Gage.)
Gainſborough, earldom of, created 1682. (name Noel.)
Galen, born at Pergamus, about 131, died 201.
Galeon, William, died in years, 1507,
Galileo, born in Italy, 1564, died 1642.
Galleys, firſt uſed with three rowers to each oar, 786 before Chriſt. They came from Corinth.
Galloway, Scots earldom of, created 1623. (name Stewart.)
Galway, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1727. (name Moncton.)
Gamaliel, chief of the ſynagogue, died in 53.
Game act paſſed, 1753.
Gamut invented by Gui L'Aretin, 1025, and the ſix notes, *ut*, *re*, &c. fixed by one Meurs, of Paris, from the firſt ſyllables of a hymn to St. John, 1133.
Gardening, the æra of, in queen Elizabeth's time.
Gardens, *vide* Remarkable Occurrences, 1509.
Gardiner, biſhop of Winton, died 1555; *Blair* ſays, 1557.
Garnet, Tho. a Jeſuit, hanged at Tyburn for refuſing to take the oath of allegiance, June 25, 1608.
Garter, order of, inſtituted, April 23, 1340; altered, 1552.
Garter king at arms, created by Henry V.
Garth, Sir Samuel, died January, 1719.
Gaſſendi, Peter, French writer, born 1592, died 1656,
Gauging contrived, 1570.
Gaunt, John of, third ſon of Edward III. married the daughter of the king of Caſtile, and took the title of king, 1371.
Gavelkind, the cuſtom of, which divided land among

all male children, of the deceaſed, introduced in the time of the Saxons.

Gaveſton, the favourite of Edward II. put to death by the barons, July 1, 1312.

Gay, John, born 1688, died 1732.

Gaza, Theodore, died 1475.

Gazettes introduced in Venice, 1600; in France, 1631; in Leipſig, 1715; in Amſterdam, 1732; at the Hague, 1735; at Cologne, 1756; courier of the Lower Rhine, 1764.

Gelding cattle, not in uſe in Scotland till after 1378.

Geminiani, the muſician, died 1762, aged 96.

Geneva, its republic founded, 1518.

Genoa, its republic founded, about 63 before Chriſt.

Gentilis Albericus, born in Italy, 1551, died 1611.

Geofrey, third ſon of Henry II. killed in a tournament at Paris, 1183.

Geofrey, biſhop of Norwich, put to death, 1210.

George, St. the tutelar St. of England, ſuffered martyrdom, under the emperor Dioclefian.

George I, ſecond couſin of queen Anne. The ſucceſſion ſettled on his mother 1700; created duke of Cambridge, &c. October 5, 1706; aſcended the throne, Auguſt 1, 1714; landed at Greenwich, Sept. 18, following; quarrelled with the prince of Wales for his reſenting the king's nomination of the duke of Newcaſtle's ſtanding ſponſor for the prince's ſon, Nov. 1718; reconciled to the prince, June 1720; died at Oſnaburg, Sunday, June 11, 1727, of a paralytic diſorder, aged 67; and was ſucceeded by his ſon George II.

George II. ſon of George I. ſucceeded to the crown, June 15, 1727; quarrelled with the prince of Wales for concealing the princeſs's pregnancy from him, 1737; reconciled to him, 1742; died ſuddenly, Oct. 25, 1760, at Kenſington, aged 77; buried Nov. 11, at Weſtminſter, and was ſucceeded by his grandſon George III. See Caroline.

George III. ſon of Frederic prince of Wales, born June 4, 1738; ſucceeded his grandfather, Geo. II.

Oc-

October 26, 1760; made the judges independent, March, 1761; married Charlotte, daughter of the duke of Mecklenburgh, Sept. 8, 1761; crowned September 22, following.
Georgia, colony of, eſtabliſhed by Charter, 1732; ſettled, 1733; expedition againſt St. Auguſtine, 1740.
Germanicus, the corpſe of, brought to Rome, and received with great marks of grief, 20.
Germany, firſt king in, 843; Charles III. was the firſt that added the year of our Lord to the year of his reign, 879; empire of, begun 900; emperors of, firſt elected king of the Romans, 1056; the nine electors of, firſt appointed to chooſe an emperor, 1258; Charles, emperor of, viſited England, 1522; a reformation took place in, 1648.
Gervaſe, of Canterbury, the hiſtorian, wrote in 1202.
Gervis abbey, Yorkſhire, founded 1145.
Ghent, Henry of, died 1293, aged 76.
Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke, July 24, 1704; beſieged by the Spaniards, February 27, 1727; again May, 1031; nearly deſtroyed by a ſtorm, February 3, 1766.
Gilding with leaf gold, invented 1273.
Gildon, Charles, born about 1666, died 1274.
Gildas, the hiſtorian, died 570.
Gilpin, Bernard, died March 4, 1513, aged 65.
Gin act paſſed, July 24, 1737.
Giordano, Luc. Italian painter, born 1632, died 1705.
Giorgione, Italian painter, born 1478, died 1511.
Gioſeppino, painter, born about 1560, died 1640.
Giotto, Italian painter, born 1276, died 1336.
Gladiators, the combats of them aboliſhed, 325.
Glanvil, Joſeph, born 1636, died 1680.
Glaſgow univerſity founded 1450; cathedral founded, 1136; caſtle, great tower of, built 1426.
Glaſgow, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Boyle.)
Glaſs, art of making, brought to England from France, 674; caſt plate, blown plate, art of, diſcovered by chance, 1164; windows began to be

glazed, 1180; firſt made here into bottles, &c. 1557; firſt plate-glaſs manufactory at Lambeth, introduced from Venice by the duke of Buckingham, 1674; made from minium and flint by Ziſher, at Wittemberg, 1758.

Glaſtenbury church, the firſt Chriſtian church in Britain, built, as ſuppoſed, by Joſeph of Arimathea, about 60; rebuilt, 1120; town chartered, 1705.

Glauber, the chymiſt, died 1500.

Glencairn, Scots earldom of, created 1488. (name Cunninghame.)

Glendower, Owen, died after 1416.

Glerawley, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1766. (name Anneſly.)

Gloceſter abbey founded, 700; burnt, 1102; again, 1122; city incorporated by Henry III; made a biſhopric and city, 1541; laſt charter granted, 1672.

Gloceſter, duke of, uncle to Richard II. ſmothered at Calais between two featherbeds, Feb. 28, 1397.

Gloceſter, Humphry, duke of, third ſon to Henry IV. and uncle to Henry VI. murdered by the party of his uncle, the biſhop of Winton, Feb. 28, 1447.

Gloceſter, Richard, duke of, brother to Edward IV. murdered Edward, prince of Wales, 1471; put the duke of Clarence to death, Feb. 18, 1478; made protector of England, 1483; ordered his two nephews, Edward V. and his brother, to be murdered; and elected king, June 20, following. See Richard III.

Gloceſter, duke of, ſon to queen Anne, died of a fever, July 29, 1700, aged 11.

Godeau, biſhop, French writer, born 1605, died 1672.

Godfrey, Sir Edmondbury, an active juſtice of the peace againſt the Papiſts, murdered Oct. 17, 1678.

Godfrey of Bologne. See Jeruſalem.

Godmancheſter, Hants, chartered by James I.

Go-

Godolphin, of Helſton, barony of, created 1735. (name Godolphin.)

Godſtow nunnery, Oxfordſhire, firſt conſecrated, 1138.

Godwin, earl, invaded England, 1052, and murdered Alfred; choaked at table with the king, in proteſting his innocence, 1053.

Gold, firſt coined in England, 1257.

Gold act took place, June 15, 1774.

Goldſmith, Oliver, born 1731, died April 4, 1774.

Gombauld, John de, French writer, died 1666.

Good-Hope, cape of, diſcovered by the Portugueze, 1487; firſt doubled, by the Eaſtern Iſles, 1497.

Goodwin ſands, formed by the ſea overflowing 4000 acres of earl Goodwin's in Kent, 1100.

Gordon, George, ſon to the earl of Huntley, condemned for a deſign to carry off Mary, queen of Scots, 1562.

Gordon, Scots dukedom of, created 1684. (name Gordon.)

Goree iſland taken by the Engliſh, 1663; retaken by the Dutch, 1665; ſubdued by the French, 1677; taken by the Engliſh, 1758; reſtored to the French, 1763.

Gorgias flouriſhed 436 before Chriſt.

Gortz, baron, the Swediſh miniſter, beheaded, 1719.

Goths ſlew 300,000 inhabitants of Milan, 539.

Gower, Sir John, the firſt Engliſh poet, died in years, 1402.

Gower, earldom of, created 1746. (name Gower.)

Grævius, born in Germany, 1632, died 1703.

Grafton, dukedom of, created 1675. (name Fitzroy.)

Graham of Belford, earldom of, created 1722. (name Graham.)

Grammarians, firſt regular ones, flouriſhed 276 before Chriſt.

Granard, Iriſh earldom of, created 1684. (name Forbes.)

Grandier burnt at Loudon, France, for witchcraft, 1634.
Grandiſon, Iriſh earldom of, createed 1767. (name Maſon.)
Grandiſon, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1620. (name Villiers.)
Grange, the laird of, governor of Edinburgh, hanged with others, 1573.
Grantham, barony of, created 1761. (name Robinſon.)
Granville, earldom of, created 1714. (name Carteret.)
Grapes, *vide* cherries.
Gratian flouriſhed 1151.
Gratius, cotemporary with Ovid.
Graveſend, chartered by queen Elizabeth; burnt 1727.
Gravity, the laws of, diſcovered by Galileo.
Gray, Scots barony, created 1347. (name Gray.)
Gray's-Inn, London, built, 1687.
Greatrakes, that healed by ſtroking, born in Ireland, 1629, died after 1666.
Grecian empire began under Nicephorus, emperor of the Eaſt, 811; ended, 1453.
Greek, ſtudy of, introduced here by William Groceyn, 1491.
Green, Saxon, colour of, diſcovered by Barth, 1744.
Greenland was diſcovered in the reign of James I.
Greenwich, barony of, created 1767. (name Townſhend.)
Greenwich hoſpital, endowed 1694.
Gregg executed, 1708.
Gregory, St. died 270, after thirty years epiſcopacy.
Gregory, Thaumaturgus, flouriſhed 254.
Gregory, Nazianzen, died 389.
Greſham college, founded by Sir Thomas Greſham, 1581, who died 1579; taken down, 1770.
Greville, Fulke, lord Brook, born 1554; killed by his ſervant, September 30, 1628.
Grey, lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wideville, and the dowager ducheſs of Bedford, on the

the death of Sir John Grey, married Edward IV. 1464; conſented to marry Richard III. 1484.

Grey, lady Jane, great grand-daughter of Hen. VII. and ſecond couſin to Elizabeth, married to lord Guilford Dudley, 1553; proclaimed queen of England on the death of Edward VI. July 9, the ſame year; beheaded in the Tower, February 12, 1554, aged 17.

Grey, de, marquiſate of, created 1740. (name Yorke.)

Grey, reverend Thomas, died July 30, 1771.

Grierſon, Conſtantia, of Ireland, died 1733, aged 27.

Griffin, prince of Wales, who had been taken and confined in the Tower, attempting to eſcape by the window, fell, and broke his neck, 1244.

Grimaldi, John, Italian painter, born 1606, died 1680.

Grimſton, Iriſh earldom of, created 1719. (name Grimſton.)

Griſler, the Auſtrian governor, ſhot by William Tell, which laid the foundation of Swiſs liberty, 1375.

Griſtmills, the invention of the Iriſh, 214.

Groats and half groats were the largeſt ſilver coin, 1351.

Gronovius, James, born at Daventer, 1645, died 1716.

Gronville and Caius college, Cambridge, founded by De Gronville, 1348. (26 fellows.)

Groſvenor, of Eaton, barony of, created 1761. (name Groſvenor.)

Grotius, Hugo, born at Delft, 1583, died 1645.

Gruter, Janus, born at Antwerp, 1560, died 1627.

Guardaloupe taken from the French by the Engliſh, 1759.

Gualtimala, city of, ſwallowed up by an earthquake, July 6, 1774.

Guercino, Italian painter, born 1590, died 1666.

Guernſey reduced, 1339.

Guicciardini, Italian hiſtorian, died 1540, aged 58.

Guido, Reni, Italian painter, born 1574, died 1642.

Guild-

Guildhall, London, built 1410.
Guildford-caſtle, built before the Conqueſt; town chartered by Henry I. and VII. free ſchool eſtabliſhed, 1551; canal to Weybridge began 1650, on which were erected the firſt locks in England.
Guildford, earldom of, created 1752. (name North.)
Guineas reduced to 21 ſhillings, 1717.
Guiſe, duke of, with his brother the cardinal, aſſaſſinated by order of Henry III. of France, 1588.
Gunpowder, found out by one Swartz of Cologne, 1400.
Gunpowder-plot diſcovered, November 5, 1605. See Faux.
Guns, ſmall, invented by a German, about 1378, brought into uſe by the Venetians, 1382; great ones, firſt uſed in England at the ſiege of Berwick, 1405; firſt caſt in England, 1544; uſed in ſhipping about 1539
Gunter, reverend Edmund, died 1626, aged 46.
Guſtavus Vaſa, died 1560, aged 70.
Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, killed November 6, 1633.
Guttemberg, John, the firſt printer, died after 1466.
Guy, Thomas, a bookſeller, died Decem. 27, 1724, aged 79; and left 200,000l. for building an hoſpital.
Guy, earl of Warwick, flouriſhed before 1316.
Guyon, Mary, of France, born 1648, died 1717.
Gyrwi monaſtery, Durham, founded about 684.

H.

HABAKKUK, the prophet, flouriſhed 731 before Chriſt.
Habeas corpus act paſſed, May 27, 1679; bill ordered to ſuſpend it, 1722.
Hackendown Banks, Kent, formed 853.
Hacket, William, the fanatic, hanged, July 28, 1592.
Haddington, Scots earldom of, created 1619. (name Hamilton.)
Hadley-caſtle, Eſſex, built before Henry III.

Hag-

Haggai, the prophet, flouriſhed 520 before Chriſt.
Hale, Sir Matthew, died Decem. 25, 1676, aged 66.
Hales, rev. Dr. Stephen, died January 4, 1761.
Halkerton, Scots barony, created 1647. (name Falconer.)
Hall, one of the murderers of the duke of Gloceſter, hanged at Tyburn, 1399.
Halley, Edmund, born 1656, died 1742.
Hallifax, Charles, earl of, born 1661, died 1715.
Hallifax, woollen manufactory eſtabliſhed there in Henry VIIth's time.
Halling houſe, Kent, built before 1183.
Haman, hanged by order of Ahaſuerus, 509 before Chriſt.
Hamburgh company incorporated in England, 1269.
Hamel, John Baptiſt du, French writer, died 1698.
Hamilton cathedral, Scotland, founded 1451.
Hamilton, Scots dukedom of, created 1643. (name Hamilton.)
Hamilton, duke of, and others, executed for taking part with Charles I. in the civil wars, 1649.
Hamilton, duke of, and lord Mohun, killed in a duel, in Hyde-Park, November 15, 1712.
Hammond, reverend Dr. Henry, born 1605, died 1660.
Hampden, John, born 1594; killed in battle, June 24, 1643.
Hampton Court palace finiſhed by cardinal Wolſey, 1525.
Hanbury's charities, Church Langton, eſtabliſhed March 14, 1765.
Hand-in-hand fire office, erected 1697.
Handel, died April 14, 1759, aged 75.
Hanno, flouriſhed 403 before Chriſt.
Hanover, which had hitherto been but a village, obtained the privileges of a city, 1178; made the 9th electorate, 1692: treaty with France, &c. 1725.
Hanover, princeſs Sophia of, firſt couſin to James II. and mother to George I. declared heir to the crown of England, 1700; died of an apoplexy, June 8, 1714, aged 83.

Har-

Hans towns, England's quarrel with, ended 1473.
Harborough, earldom of, created 1719. (name Sherard.)
Harcourt, earldom of, created 1749. (name Harcourt.)
Hardicanute, king of Denmark, third ſon of Canute, by Emma, ſeized the crown of England on the death of his brother, Harold I. 1039; died at Lambeth, 1041; buried at New Wincheſter, and was ſucceeded by Edward the Confeſſor, Ethelred's firſt ſon by Emma, Alfred's brother.
Harding, John, the chronologer, died 1461, in years.
Hardwicke, earl of, lord chancellor, died 1763, aged 73.
Hardwicke, earldom of, created 1754. (name York.)
Harfleur taken from the French by Henry V. 1415.
Harley, Robert, earl of Oxford, born 1661; ſtabbed, while at the council-board, by Guiſcard, a French refugee, who was brought there for examination, on a charge of high treaſon, Mar. 8, 1711; died 1724.
Harold I. ſecond ſon of Canute, ſucceeded his father on the throne, 1036; died April 14, 1039, and was ſucceeded by his younger brother Hardicanute, king of Denmark.
Harold II. ſon of earl Godwin, took poſſeſſion of the throne on the death of Edward the Confeſſor, Jan. 1066; defeated his brother Toſti, and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Standford, Sept. 25, ditto; was killed by the Normans at the battle of Haſtings, Oct. 14, following, and ſucceeded by William duke of Normandy, the Conqueror.
Harrington, earldom of, created, 1741. (name Stanhope.)
Harriſon received 20,000l. for his time-piece, 1764.
Harrowgate mineral ſpring diſcovered, 1571.
Harvard college, New-England, incorporated, May 31, 1650.
Harvey, Dr. William, born 1578; died 1657.
Harwich, barony of, created 1756. (name Hill.)
Harwich chartered by James I.

Haſtings,

Haſtings caſtle, Kent, built before 1100.
Haſtings, Suſſex, incorporated as early as Edward the Confeſſor; burnt by the French, 1377.
Haſtings, earl of Pembroke, died 1375.
Haſtings, lord, put to death in the Tower, by order of Richard duke of Gloceſter, for plotting againſt him, June 13, 1483.
Hat (the man's) invented at Paris by a Swiſs, 1404.
Havannah taken, Aug. 13, 1762.
Haverfordweſt-caſtle, built in the reign of Will. III.
Hawarden-caſtle, Flintſhire, built before 1281; demoliſhed 1648.
Hawes, Stephen, the poet, flouriſhed, 1506.
Hawkers and pedlars, act for licenſing them paſſed, 1697.
Hawley of Donamore, Iriſh barony, created 1646. (name Hawley.)
Hay, of Pedwarden, barony of, created 1711. (name Hay.)
Hayward, Sir John, the hiſtorian, died, June 1627.
Head, Richard, caſt away at ſea, 1678.
Hearne, Thomas, born 1678; died 1735.
Hearth-money aboliſhed, 1689.
Hebrew points firſt invented, 475.
Hector, the Trojan general, died 1184 before Chriſt.
Heinſius, Daniel, died 1655.
Helen, rape of, by Paris, 1198 before Chriſt.
Helena, the iſland of, taken by the Engliſh, 1673.
Heliodorus, flouriſhed at the end of the 4th century.
Helioſcope, invented by Chriſt. Scheiner, 1625.
Hell-fire clubs ſuppreſſed by order of council, 1721.
Heloiſa died 1163, aged about 63.
Helſton, Cornwall, incorporated, 27th Elizabeth.
Helvetius died at Paris, Jan. 7, 1772.
Hemſkirk, Dutch painter, born 1498; died 1574.
Hemſted, Herts, incorporated by Henry VIII.
Hengiſt and Horſa, two brothers, heads of the Saxons who came into Britain, landed in the iſle of Thanet with 5000 men, 449; Hengiſt murdered 300 Engliſh noblemen, whom he had invited to a feſtival

feſtival at Stonehenge, 475; died 480, after reigning king of Kent 31 years, and was ſucceeded in the monarchy by Ella. Hengiſt was the founder of the Engliſh monarchy. Horſa was ſlain in battle at Ailsford, ſoon after his arrival in England.

Henrietta, Charles IIſt's queen, died in France, 1669.

Henry I. third ſon of William I. ſucceeding his brother William II. was crowned Aug. 5, 1100; married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III. king of Scots, the ſame year; made peace with his elder brother Robert duke of Normandy, who invaded his kingdom, and claimed the crown, 1101; invaded Normandy 1105; conquered it, and took his brother priſoner, who died 28 years after in Cardiff caſtle, 1106; betrothed his daughter Maude to the emperor of Germany, 1109; invaded the Weloh, 1114; challenged by Lewis le Gros, king of France, 1117; buried his queen, 1118; wounded at the attack at Andeley in France, 1119; his only ſon, aged 18, ſhipwrecked and loſt, when coming from Barfleur, 1120; married Adelais, daughter of the duke of Lovaine, 1121; gave his daughter, on the death of the emperor, to the duke of Anjou's ſon, 1127; ſurfeited himſelf at Lions near Rome, with eating lampreys, and died Dec. 1, 1135, aged 68; was buried at Reading, Berks, and ſucceeded by his nephew Stephen, ſon of his ſiſter Adela, by the earl of Blois. See Maude, Normandy, duke of.

Henry II. grandſon of Henry I. by his daughter Maude, born 1133; ſucceeded his couſin Stephen, in excluſion of Stephen's ſon, Oct. 1154; arrived in England Dec. 8; crowned with his queen Eleanor at London, Dec. 10; diſpoſſeſſed his brother Geoffrey of Anjou, 1156; crowned again at Lincoln, 1158; married his ſon Henry to the king of France's daughter, both infants, 1159; crowned at Worceſter the ſame year; quelled the rebellion at Maine, 1166; determined his ſon Henry ſhould aſſociate with him in the royalty, and crowned him, 1170; invaded Ireland, and conquered it, 1172;

did

did penance at Becket's tomb, to make attonement for his murder, July 8, 1174; took the king of Scots priſoner, and made him give up the independency of his crown, the ſame year; reduced all the rebels in England, ditto; named his fourth ſon, John, then 11 years old, king of Ireland, 1177; had, the ſame year, an amour with Roſamond; buried his ſon Henry, June 11, 1183; agreed with Philip of France to go to the holy war, 1188; died abroad, with grief, at the altar, curſing his ſons for rebelling againſt him, July 6, 1189, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon, Richard I.

Henry III. ſon of John, born Oct. 1, 1207; ſucceeded his father, and was crowned at Gloceſter, by his father's adherents, October 28, 1216; made peace with Lewis, 1217; received homage from the king of Scotland, at Northampton, 1218; crowned again at Weſtminſter, after Chriſtmas, 1219; quelled inſurrections of mutinous barons, 1222; barons threaten to elect another king, but were ſubdued, 1233; married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence, Jan. 24, 1236; had an interview with the king of Scots, at York, 1237; obliged by the barons to ſubmit to certain regulations in government, 1238; pledged his plate and jewels, when he gave his daughter, Margaret, in marriage to the king of Scots, 1252; reſigned Guienne, Ireland, and Wales, to his ſon Edw. 1254; accepted the Sicilian crown from the pope, for his ſon Edm. 1255; obliged by the barons to reſign his ſovereign power, and ſell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258; ſhut himſelf up in the Tower, for fear of the barons, 1261; taken priſoner with his ſon and brother Richard, king of the Romans, at the battle of Lewes, 1264; wounded in the ſhoulder at the battle of Eveſham, while in the cuſtody of the earl of Leiceſter, when the barons were defeated, 1265; died with age at St. Edmundſbury, Nov. 16, 1272, and was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Edward I.

Henry IV. duke of Lancaſter, grandſon of Edward III. born 1367; ſucceeded his firſt couſin, Richard

chard II. and crowned Oct. 13, 1399; conſpired againſt by Richard's party, Jan. 5, 1400; married Joanna, widow of the duke of Bretagne, Feb. 1404; conſpired againſt by the earl of Northumberland, 1404; impriſoned James I. of Scotland, who landed in Norfolk in his way to France, Dec. 1406; died in the Jeruſalem chamber, Weſtminſter, Mar. 20, 1413, was buried at Canterbury, and ſucceeded by his ſon Henry V. by his firſt wife, daughter of the earl of Hereford.

Henry V. eldeſt ſon of Henry IV. born 1388; committed to priſon, when prince of Wales, for ſtriking chief juſtice Gaſcoigne on the bench, before whom one of his companions was indicted for a riot, 1412; ſucceeded his father on the throne, Apr. 9, 1413; conſpired againſt, in favour of the earl of March, his third couſin, a deſcendant from the duke of Clarence, Edward IIId's ſecond ſon, 1415; took Harfleur ſoon after; fought the battle of Azincourt, Oct. 25, 1415; invaded Normandy, Aug 1417; renewed his claim to the crown of France; entruſted with the government of France, and declared heir to the crown, May 21, 1420; married the princeſs Catherine of France, May 30, 1420; pledged his crown, jewels, &c. for 20,000l. 1421; died of a fiſtula, at Roan, Aug. 31, 1422, was buried at Weſtminſter, and ſucceeded by his ſon Henry VI.

Henry VI. only ſon of Henry V. born at Windſor, Dec. 6, 1421; ſucceeded his father on the throne, Aug. 31, 1422; proclaimed king of France, ditto; crowned at Weſtminſter, Nov. 6, 1429; crowned at Paris, Dec. 17, 1430; married to Margaret of Anjou, Nov. 1444; conſpired againſt by Richard duke of York, nephew to the late earl of March, 1450; taken priſoner by the duke of York at the battle of St. Alban's, May, 1455; made the duke of York protector, Nov. 1455; reſumed the government, Feb. 1456; taken priſoner again, at the battle of Northampton, by the earl of Warwick, 1460; depoſed by Edward IV. ſon of the duke of

Yotk,

York, the duke being dead, Mar. 5, 1461; eſcaped to Scotland ſoon after; returned to England, 1463, and was taken in Lancaſhire, and ſent to the Tower; reſtored to his throne, 1470; taken priſoner again by Edward, April 11, 1471; died in the Tower May following, buried at Windſor, and was ſucceeded by Edward, his fifth couſin, Edward IV. See York, Edward IV.

Henry VII. earl of Richmond, deſcended from the duke of Lancaſter, Edward IIId's ſecond ſon, ſucceeded his fifth couſin, Richard III. whom he killed in battle, and who was deſcended from the duke of York, Edward IIId's fourth ſon, Aug. 22, 1485; crowned Oct. 30 following; married Elizabeth, Edward IVth's daughter, and heireſs of the houſe of York, Jan. 18, 1486; loſt his queen in childbed, Feb. 11, 1503; gave his eldeſt daughter Mary in marriage to James IV. of Scotland, December 1503; died conſumptive at Richmond, April 22, 1509, aged 51, buried at Weſtminſter, and was ſucceeded by his 2d ſon, Henry VIII. See Arthur.

Hen. VIIth's chapel, its firſt ſtone laid, Jan. 18, 1502.

Henry VIII. ſecond ſon of Henry VII. born June 28, 1491; compelled by his father to marry his brother Arthur's widow, Catherine, June 3, 1509; ſucceeded his father on the throne, June 24 following; invaded France in perſon, 1513; received from the pope the title of Defender of the Faith, for having written a book againſt Luther, 1521; in leaping a ditch with a pole, he pitched head foremoſt into ſome clay, and without help would have been ſuffocated, 1527; ſtiled, by the clergy, head of the church, 1531; divorced from queen Catherine, and married Anne Bulleyn, a maid of honour, May 23, 1533; excommunicated by pope Paul, for beheading Sir Tho. More, and others, for refuſing to take the oath of ſupremacy to the king, Aug. 30, 1536; put Anne to death, on a charge of adultery and inceſt, and married Jane Seymour, a maid of honour, May 20, 1536; loſt this queen in childbed, when Edward VI.

VI. was born, Oct. 24, 1537; diſputed publicly in Weſtminſter-hall, on religious matters, with John Lambert, 1538; married Anne of Cleves, Dec. 1539; divorced from her, on a plea of a pre-contract, July 10, 1540; married Catherine Howard, the duke of Norfolk's niece, Aug. 8, following; put her to death, for adultery, February 12, 1543; married Catherine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, July 12, following; died, Jan. 28, 1547; was buried at Windſor, and ſucceeded by his ſon Edw. VI. See Reformation.

Henry III. king of France, murdered, Aug. 1, 1589.

Henry IV. king of France, killed by Ravillac, May 14, 1610.

Henry, prince of Wales, eldeſt ſon of James I. died of a lax, Nov. 6, 1612, aged 18.

Hepheſtion, the Macedonian general, died 325 before Chriſt.

Heptarchy, the Saxon, commenced in the ſixth century, and continued till 800, when Egbert reigned alone.

1. Kingdom of Kent, containing only that county. It began 457, and ended 834.
2. The South Saxons, containing Suſſex and Surrey. It began 491, ended about 600.
3. The Weſt Saxons, containing Cornwall, Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Hampſhire, and Berkſhire. It began 519; ended 1066.
4. The Eaſt Saxons, containing Eſſex, Middleſex, and part of Hertfordſhire. It began 527; ended 747.
5. Northumberland, containing Lancaſhire, Yorkſhire, the biſhopric of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and part of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh Frith. It began 547; ended about 792.
6. The Eaſt Angles, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire. It began 575; ended 793.
7. Mercia, containing Gloceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Northamptonſhire, Lincoln-

colnſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Oxfordſhire, Staffordſhire, Shropſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Cheſhire, and part of Hertfordſhire. It began 582; ended 874.

Heraldry, the marks to diſtinguiſh different colours, invented by the Chevalier de la Colombierre, 1639.

Heralds College, inſtituted in England, 1340; office built by the firſt earl of Derby for his reſidence; given up to the crown, 1552; incorporated by Edward VI.

Herbelot, Barth. de, French writer, born 1636, died 1696.

Herbert, Edward, lord, born 1511, died 1648.

Herbert, rev. Geo. the poet, born 1593, died about 1635

Herculaneum, firſt ſuffered by an earthquake, February 5, 63; totally overwhelmed with Pompeium, by an eruption of Mount Veſuvius, Nov. 1, 79, in the firſt year of the emperor Titus.

Hereford founded in the Heptarchy; made a biſhopric, 680; cathedral built, 1107.

Hereford, viſcount, title of, created 1549. (name Devereux.)

Hermoine, Spaniſh ſhip, taken, March 21, 1762.

Herod began to reign in Judea, 55; put his wife Mariamne to death, and his mother-in-law Alexandria, 28; began to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem, 18; his two ſons put to death by order of the Jewiſh council, 6; died November 25, 4 before Chriſt, that is, four years before the common æra. *Vide* Jeſus.

Herodian, Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed 254.

Herodotus, born 484; died after 413 before Chriſt.

Hertford, rebuilt 913, incorporated by James I.

Hertford College, Oxford, founded by Dr. Newton, 1740. (4 fellows.)

Hertford, earldom of, created 1750. (name Conway.)

Heſiod, lived 944 before Chriſt.

Heſſe, Landgrave of Heſſe, viſited England, 1611; troops brought over, 1756.

Heſychius flouriſhed, 499.

Heylin, Peter, born 1599, died 1662.

Hey-

Heywood, Thomas, lived under Eliz. and James I.
Hicks, William, eſq who left 300l. per annum to the marine ſociety, died 1763.
Hicks's Hall, London, erected 1612.
Hierocles, flouriſhed 202.
High conſtable, office of, diſcontinued, 1521.
Hill, Aaron, born 1685, died Feb. 8, 1750.
Hillary, St. died, 367, aged 80.
Hillſborough, Iriſh earldom of, created 1751. (name Hill.)
Hipparchus, flouriſhed between 160 and 125 before Chriſt. He firſt deſcribed the fixed ſtars.
Hippias, flouriſhed 436 before Chriſt.
Hippocrates, died 361 before Chriſt, aged 98.
Hiram of Tyre, died 990 before Chriſt.
Hiſpaniola, Columbus firſt landed at, when he diſcovered America, 1498.
Hoadley, biſhop of Winton, died 1761.
Hobbes, Thomas, died 1679, aged 90.
Hogarth, William, died 1764, aged 64.
Holbein, Hans, the painter, born at Baſil, 1498; died of the plague at London, 1554.
Holderneſs, earldom of, created 1682. (name D'Arcy.)
Holinſhed, author of Chronicles, died 1580.
Holland priory, Lancaſhire, founded 1319.
Holland revolted from Spain, and its republic founded, 1579.
Holland, barony of, created 1762. (name Fox.)
Hollar, the painter, died 1667, aged 60.
Holofernes, killed by Judith, 668 before Chriſt.
Holt, lord chief juſtice, died March 6, 1710, aged 67.
Holt mineral ſpring diſcovered, 1728.
Holy croſs church, Tipperary, Ireland, built by O'Brien, king of Limerick, in 1169.
Holy Ghoſt, deſcent of, May 24, 33.
Holy Ghoſt chapel, Hampſhire, built early in Henry VIIIth's reign.
Holy Ghoſt, order of, in France, inſtituted January 1, 1579.
Holy-head church, built before 1291.

Holy-

Holy rood-houſe abbey, Edinburgh, founded by David I. 1128.
Holy-water, firſt uſed in churches, 120.
Home, Scots earldom of, created 1604. (name Home.)
Homer flouriſhed about 948 before Chriſt.
Homilies drawn up by archbiſhop Cranmer, 1547.
Honiton, Devonſhire, chartered 19th Edward I; burnt 1747.
Hooper, biſhop of Gloceſter, burnt in his dioceſe, for hereſy, in queen Mary's reign, 1555.
Hops, the parliament petitioned againſt, as a wicked weed, 1428; introduced into England, 1524.
Hopton, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Hope.)
Horace, born at Venuſium, 65 before Chriſt; died 8 before Chriſt.
Horatii and Curiatii, combat between, 667 before Chriſt.
Horneck, reverend Dr. Anthony, born at Wittembergh, 1641, died 1697.
Horrox, Jeremiah, the aſtronomer, born about 1619.
Horſa ſlain by Vortimer, at the battle of Eglesford, 455. See Hengiſt.
Horſe-guards inſtituted, 1550.
Hoſea prophefied 785 before Chriſt.
Hoſpital, St. Bartholomew's, founded by Henry VIII. 1539; Chriſt's, by Edward VI. 1552; Bridewell and Bethlehem, by ditto, 1553; St. Thomas's, by ditto, 1553; London workhouſe, 1611; Bethlehem built, 1676; for French Proteſtants incorporated, 1718; Guy's, by Thomas Guy, eſq. 1722; Weſtminſter infirmary, inſtituted 1720; St. George's, ditto, October 19, 1733; Foundling, incorporated 1739; London, inſtituted, 1740; ditto, incorporated 1758; Middleſex, inſtituted 1745; Small-pox, ditto, September 26, 1746; Lock, ditto, 1746; Corp. for ſick, &c. ſeamen, incorporated June 24, 1747; Britiſh Lying-in hoſpital, inſtituted Nov. 1749; Lying-in, ditto, Brownlow-ſtreet, founded, 1749; London Lying-

in, ditto, March 30, 1750; St. Luke's, 1751; Magdalen and Aſylum, inſtituted 1758.

Hoſpital, Ireland. Smith's ſchool, incorporated 1669; Bluecoat hoſpital, incorporated 1670; Royal, near Kilmainham, ditto, 1683; Dublin workhouſe, eſtabliſhed 1728; Charitable infirmary, opened 1728; Stevens's hoſpital, incorporated 1730; St. Patrick's, founded 1745, incorporated 1746; Mercer's, incorporated, 1750; St. Nicholas's, opened 1753; Incurables, opened 1753; Lock, inſtituted 1755; Charitable Loan, ditto 1757; Lying-in hoſpital, eſtabliſhed 1745, incorporated 1757; Venereal, opened 1758; Dublin hoſpital, ditto 1762.

Hotham, Sir John, and his ſon, beheaded 1645.

Hotman, Francis, born at Paris, 1524, died 1590.

Hotſpur, Henry Percy, duke of Northumberland's ſon, called ſo, from his great courage, ſlain at the battle of Shrewſbury, July 21, 1403. He conſpired againſt Henry IV.

Hoveden, Roger de, the hiſtorian, wrote 1192.

Howard, Mr. juſtice, ſtabbed in Weſtminſter-hall, November 21, 1640.

Howard, Sir Edward, ſon of earl Surrey, attacked Prejeant, a French admiral, off Breſt, and was defeated and ſlain, April 25, 1513.

Howard, Sir Robert, died ſoon after 1692.

Howe, lord viſcount, ſlain 1758, aged 34.

Howe, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1701. (name Howe.)

Howth, Iriſh earldom, created 1767. (name St. Lawrence.)

Hudſon's Bay, diſcovered by captain Hudſon, 1610; company's charter granted, 1670.

Hugh de Beauvois, with 40,000 foreigners, coming over from Calais, to aſſiſt John againſt the barons, periſhed in a ſtorm, 1215.

Huguenots, Proteſtants firſt called ſo in France, 1560; maſſacre of them at Paris, Auguſt 24, 1572.

Hull, Yorkſhire, incorporated by Henry VI; citadel built, 1681.

Hun-

Hungary, kingdom of, began 373; Lewis, king of, killed in battle againſt the Turks, 1526; united with Bohemia, 1612.
Huns, *vide* Attila.
Huntingdon, earldom of, created 1529. (name Haſtings.)
Hurricane, *vide* Remarkable Occurrences, 1091, 1251, 1330, 1359, 1389, 1438, 1703, and Storm.
Hurſt-caſtle, Hants, built by Hen. VIII. about 1539.
Huſs, John, the martyr, burnt July 15, 1415.
Hutcheſon, Francis, died 1748.
Hutchinſon, John, born 1674, died 1737.
Huygens, the Dutch aſtronomer, born 1629, died 1693.
Hyde, barony of, created 1756. (name Villiers.)
Hydroſtatics firſt taught by Archimedes, 200 before Chriſt.
Hyndford, Scots earldom of, created 1701. (name Carmichael.)
Hypatia, died about 415.

I.

IDOLATRY firſt aboliſhed from Kent, by Ercombert, who began his reign, 640.
Ignatius made a biſhop by St. Peter and St. Paul; died 107.
Ignatius Loyola, founder of the Jeſuits, born 1491, died 1556; canonized by Paul V. 1609.
Ilcheſter, earldom of, created 1756. (name Fox.)
Ilium, built 1359 before Chriſt; 64 years before the voyage of the Argonautæ. *Vide* Troy.
Images and reliques, worſhip of, commenced 448.
Impeachment, the firſt of a chancellor, and the firſt by the commons, 1386.
Inachus, firſt king of Argos, 1859 before Chriſt.
Inchiquin, Iriſh earldom of, created 1654. (name O'Bryen.)
Independent-meeting-houſe, the firſt founded in England by Mr. Henry Jacobs, 1616.

India ſtock ſold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683.
Indies, Eaſt, diſcovered by the Portugueſe, 1487; conquered in 1500, and ſettled by them in 1506. The firſt ſettlement was Goa. The Engliſh company eſtabliſhed, 1600; their ſtock, conſiſting of 72,000l. they fitted out four ſhips, and meeting with ſucceſs, have continued ever ſince. A new company eſtabliſhed, 1698; the old one re-eſtabliſhed, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000l. a year, for five years, ſo they might continue unmoleſted, Feb. 1769; India bill paſſed, 1773.
Indulgencies, money firſt given for them in the 12th century.
Injections, anatomical, firſt made by Ruiſch, 1726.
Innocent XI. Pope, died Auguſt 2, 1689.
Inoculation firſt tried on criminals, 1721.
Inquiſition, Popiſh, begun by Pope Gregory IX. 1204.
Inſurrection. See Rebellion.
Intereſt of money, 45 per cent, 1307; eſtabliſhed by law at 10 per cent, 1546; 9l. 16s. 1604; 6l. 1660; reduced to 5l. per cent, 1714.
Inundation, at Newcaſtle on Tyne, when upwards of 120 perſons were drowned, 1633; in the North of England, November 1771.
Invaſion, *vide* England and Ireland.
Ipſwich weſt-gate, built 1430; town incorporated by Charles II.
Ireland began to receive the Chriſtian faith, about 430; invaded by Fitz-Stephen, near Wexford, May 1170, who ſettled there the firſt colony of Britiſh inhabitants in that town; conquered by Henry II. who appointed firſt a viceroy, 1172; erected into a kingdom by a bull from pope Paul IV; invaded by the Spaniards, 1582; again, by ditto, at Baltimore, 1601.
Irenæus, died 202, aged 82.
Irnham, Iriſh barony, created 1768. (name Luttrell.)
Iron diſcovered by the burning of Mount Ida, 1432 before Chriſt; firſt caſt in England at Backſtead, Suſſex, by Ralph Page and Peter Baude, 1544.

Irre-

Irrelagh Friary, Ireland, founded 1440, rebuilt 1602.

Iſaac, Abraham's ſon, died 1717 before Chriſt, aged 180.

Iſaiah began to prophecy 786; put to death 696 before Chriſt.

Iſidorus Hiſpalenſis, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed about 620.

Iſocrates, the Athenian orator, died 338 before Chriſt, aged 89.

Iſrael, kingdom of, finiſhed by the taking of Samaria (by Salmanaſer) 720 before Chriſt.

Iſraelites departure out of Egypt, Tueſday, May 5, 1491; fed with manna from Heaven, Thurſday, June 4, the ſame year; paſſed over Jordan, with Joſhua, 1451 before Chriſt.

Iſthmian games inſtituted by Syſiphus, king of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede, 1326 before Chriſt.

J.

JACOB returned into the land of Canaan, 1739; went with his family into Egypt, 1706; died 1689 before Chriſt, aged 147.

Jamaica diſcovered, 1494; ſettled by the Spaniards, 1509; taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Penn, May 7, 1655; terrible earthquake at, June 7, 1692; dreadful hurricane, Auguſt 20, 1722.

James, St. the leſs, biſhop of Jeruſalem, wrote his epiſtle, 59; martyred, 62.

James, St. put to death, 41.

James I. king of Scotland, murdered in his bed by aſſaſſins, ſuborned by his uncle, the earl of Athol, February 19, 1437.

James III. of Scotland, killed in battle againſt his nobles, 1488.

James I. ſon of Mary, queen of Scots, grand-daughter of Margaret, Henry VIIIth's ſiſter, born at Edinburgh, June 19, 1566; crowned king of Scotland, Auguſt, 1567; took the reins of government,

vernment, 1578; married Ann, princeſs of Denmark, 1589; ſucceeded Elizabeth on the throne of England, March 24, 1603; arrived in London, May 7, following; conſpired againſt, in favour of Arabella Stuart, his ſecond couſin, July following; ſtiled himſelf king of Great-Britain, 1606; created his ſon Henry, prince of Wales, May 1610; created 90 baronets to raiſe money, May 1611; created his ſon Charles, prince of Wales, Nov. 1616; went into Scotland, March 4, 1617; returned September, following; loſt his queen in a dropſy, March 1, 1619, aged 45; tore a proteſtation out of the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, December 11, 1621; died of an ague at Theobald's, March 27, 1625, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon, Charles I. See Gunpowder-plot; Henry, James's ſon; Mary queen of Scots.

James II. brother of Charles II. born October 30, 1633; entered into the Spaniſh ſervice, 1658; married Ann Hyde, lord chancellor's daughter, Sept. 3, 1660; made lord high admiral, 1664; loſt his wife, March 31, 1671, aged 30; married the princeſs of Modena, Nov. 21, 1673; a bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons to exclude him from the ſucceſſion, 1680; ſucceeded Cha. II. on the throne, Feb. 6, 1685; crowned April 23, following; fled, Dec. 12, 1688; ſeized at Feverſham, and brought back to Whitehall, Dec. 16; left England, Dec. 23, 1688; and was ſucceeded by his daughter Mary, and William III. her huſband; landed with an army at Kinſale in Ireland, March 22, 1689; returned to France, June, 1690; died at St. Germain's, Auguſt 6, 1701. See Monmouth; Willliam III.

James's palace, St. built 1530. See Park.

Jane Seymour, Henry VIIIth's third wife, died in childbed with Edward VI. Oct. 1537.

Janſenius, Corn. died 1638.

Japan, firſt known, 1549.

Jarrow monaſtery. *Vide* Gyrwi.

Java

Java, 30,000 of the Chineſe maſſacred at, by the Dutch, 1740.

Jehoiakin carried captive to Babylon, 597 before Chriſt.

Jenkins, Henry, of Yorkſhire, died Dec. 1670; aged 169.

Jephtha took his raſh vow, 1187; died 1182 before Chriſt.

Jeremiah began to prophecy, 629; wrote his Lamentations, 610; impriſoned, 609; foretold the Jewiſh captivity, 607, and died about 577 before Chriſt.

Jericho, walls of, fell 1454.

Jerom, St. born 329, died 420.

Jerome, of Prague, burnt May 30, 1416.

Jerſey, earldom of, created 1697. (name Villiers.)

Jeruſalem, taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a ſiege of 18 months, June 9, 587 before Chriſt; deſtroyed by Titus, Auguſt 31, 70; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken by Godfrey of Boulogne, who was there elected king of it, July 5, 1100.

Jeruſalem, temple of, built 1094; ſecond temple finiſhed under Darius, 515 before Chriſt.

Jeſters, court, aboliſhed in France by Louis XIV; in Germany, 1719.

Jeſuits, ſociety of, eſtabliſhed by Ignatius, 1536; expelled England, 1604; Venice, 1606; France, 1764; Spain, 1767, and Naples, 1768.

Jeſus Chriſt was born, Monday, Dec. 25, in the year of the world, 4005; in that of Rome, 752; four years before the common æra; his firſt miniſtry in 30; baptiſed by John, 30; celebrated his laſt paſſover, and inſtituted the ſacrament in its ſtead, Thurſday, April 2; crucified, April 3, at three in the afternoon; roſe, April 5; aſcended, Thurſday, May 14; all in 33.

Jeſus, ſon of Sirach, lived 247 before Chriſt.

Jeſus college, Oxford, founded by queen Elizabeth, 1571. (19 fellows.)

Jeſus college, Cambridge, founded by the biſhop of Ely, 1496. (16 fellows.)

Jewels, Agnes Sorel was the firſt woman that wore any, 1434.

Jews, the ſeventy years captivity of, began 606 before Chriſt. Thoſe about Cyrene, headed by one Andræ, murdered near 200,000 Greeks and Romans; they eat their entrails, and covered themſelves with the ſkins of thoſe whom they aſſaſſinated, 115; 580,000 of them deſtroyed by the Romans, 135; they, thinking to invoke the Divine clemency, at the ſolemnization of the paſſover at Paris, ſacrificed a young lad of twelve years old, the ſon of rich tradeſman, by firſt whipping his fleſh from his bones, and then crucifying him; for which cruelty the criminals were executed, and the reſt were baniſhed the kingdom, 1180; (from this circumſtance, the Jews have been ever ſince held in deteſtation) maſſacred, Sept. 3, 1189; ſeven were condemned to pay the king 20,000 marks, or ſuffer perpetual impriſonment for circumciſing a Chriſtian child at Norwich, and attempting to crucify him, 1235; 202 were apprehended for crucifying a child at Lincoln, 18 of whom were hanged, the reſt heavily fined, 1255; 700 were ſlain in London, becauſe a Jew would have forced a Chriſtian to pay him more than two ſhillings per week for the loan of twenty, 1262; every Jew who lent money upon uſury, was commanded to wear a plate upon his breaſt, ſignifying that he was a uſurer, or to quit the realm, 1274; 267 were hanged and quartered for clipping, 1277; the ſame year, the Jews crucified a child at Northampton, for which 50 were drawn at horſes tails, and hanged; all the Jews ſynagogues were ordered to be deſtroyed, 1282; all the Jews in England were apprehended in one day, their goods and chattels confiſcated to the king, and they, to the number

number of 15,060, baniſhed the realm, having only ſuſtenance money allowed, 1287; four executed for murdering Mrs. Hutchins's ſervant, December 9, 1771.

Joan d'Arc, the maid of Orleans, who undertook the command of a general, in favour of the king of France, burnt at Rouen, for pretending to magical power, June 14, 1431.

Joan of Navarre, Henry IVth's widow, died 1437.

Joan, Pope, in 856.

Job, died 1553 before Chriſt, aged 189.

Joel propheſied 800 before Chriſt.

John, St. the apoſtle, wrote his Epiſtles, 92.

John, St. the Evangeliſt, put into a cauldron of boiling oil, but taken out unhurt, 93; wrote his revelations, 96; his Goſpel, 97; died December 27, 99, aged 91.

John the Baptiſt, preached repentance in the wilderneſs, 28; impriſoned 30; died 32.

John, fourth ſon of Henry II. born at Oxford, 1166; married his couſin Aviſa, daughter of the earl of Gloceſter, 1189; aimed at the crown during his brother Richard's confinement, 1193; excluded from the ſucceſſion, 1194; pardoned by his brother Richard, 1195, and appointed by him his ſucceſſor, 1199, in excluſion of Arthur, ſon of his next brother Geoffrey; crowned May 27, 1199; divorced Aviſa, on a plea of being too near of kin, and married Iſabella, daughter of the count of Angoſelme, contracted to the earl of March, 1200; crowned again with his queen, 1200; and again at Canterbury, 1201; went to Paris ſoon after, beſieged Mirabel, vanquiſhed his nephew Arthur, and took him priſoner, Auguſt 2, 1203, and murdered him, then about 20 years old; expelled his dominions in France the ſame year, and crowned again in England; the kingdom put under an interdict, for his oppoſing the Pope's nomination to the ſee of Canterbury, 1208; excommunicated for non-ſubmiſſion, 1209; landed

with an army in Ireland, June 8, 1210; depoſed by the Pope, 1212, and the king of France employed to put the ſentence in execution; ſubmitted, and ſurrendered his crown to the Pope's legate, May 25, 1213, and was abſolved, July 20, following; reſigned to the crown again to the Pope, and the interdict was taken off, 1214; compelled to ſign Magna Charta, 1215; the barons offered the crown to Lewis, the king of France's ſon, who accepted it, 1215; Lewis landed in England with a large army, 1216; John retired with his crown, &c. from Lynn to Lincolnſhire, and loſt all his treaſure and baggage, as he paſſed through the marſhes, ſickened at this, and died of a fever at Newark-caſtle, October 28, 1216, and was ſucceeded by Henry III. his ſon by his firſt wife. See Henry II; De Courcy; Lewis.

John of Wallingford, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed 1231.

John's, St. college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIIth's mother, 1508. (5 fellows.)

John's, St. college, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas White, 1557. (50 fellows.)

Johnny Armſtrong, the Scotch thief of Hol-houſe, executed 1528.

Johnſon, Ben, died 1637, aged 62.

Johnſon, reverend Samuel, degraded and whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, for a libel, Dec. 1, 1686.

Jona monaſtery in the Hebrides, Scotland, built by St. Columba.

Jonah preached to Nineveh, 806 before Chriſt.

Jones, Inigo, born about 1572, died 1652.

Jortin, reverend, Dr. died 1770.

Joſeph, ſold 1721; tempted by Potiphar's wife, 1718; made governor of Egypt, 1715: died in Egypt, 1635 before Chriſt, aged 110.

Joſeph and Mary, with Jeſus, returned to Nazareth, in 3 before the common æra.

Joſephus, the hiſtorian, died, in years, 93.

Joſhua, book of, ſuppoſed to be written by Phineas the high prieſt, 1415 before Chriſt.

Jou-

Jouvenet, the French painter, born 1644, died 1717.
Juan Fernandes, diſcovered by the Engliſh, 1709.
Jude, St. wrote his epiſtle, in 71.
Judges appointed 1176; appointed for life, 1762; ſent to India, 1773. *Vide* Circuits.
Jugurtha, war with, 111 before Chriſt.
Julian, the Apoſtate, ſent a vicar into Britain, 358; died 363, aged 31.
Julius Agricola, a Roman general, totally ſubdued Britain, 78.
Julius Cæſar, emperor of Rome, born July 10, 100; invaded Britain, landing at Deal, Auguſt 26, 55; killed in the ſenate houſe, March 15, 44 before Chriſt.
Juries firſt inſtituted, 979.
Juſtices of peace firſt inſtituted, 1344; their power enlarged and ſettled as at preſent, 1590.
Juſtin Martyr flouriſhed, 140.
Juſtin, St. died 163, aged 64.
Juſtin, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed 150.
Juſtinian, the emperor, reigned in 527.
Juvenal, born 45, died 127.

K.

KEIL, John, the aſtronomer, born 1671, died 1721.
Kelly, Scots earldom of, created 1619. (name Erſkine.)
Kempis, Thomas a, died 1471.
Kendal, Weſtmoreland, incorporated by James I.
Kenelworth caſtle and monaſtery, built 1120.
Kennet, reverend Baſil, died 1714.
Kenred ſucceeded his uncle Ethelred, as 13th king of Britain, 704; turned monk, 708, and was ſucceeded by Ceolred, ſon of Ethelred, laſt king but one.
Kenric, ſucceeded his father Cerdic, as 4th king of Britain; crowned king of the Weſt-Saxons, 534; died 560, and was ſucceeded in the monarchy by his elder ſon Ceaulin.

Kent, earl of, brother to Edward II. beheaded March 19, 1330; for conſpiring againſt Edw. III.

Kent, the maid of, executed at Tyburn, 1534, for pretending to foretell the death of Henry VIII.

Kenulf ſucceeded Egfrid as 18th king of Britain, 798; built Winchcomb monaſtery, Gloceſterſhire; died 819; buried at Winchcomb, and ſucceeded by Egbert, king of Weſſex.

Kepler, John, born at Wittembergh, 1571, died 1630.

Ker of Wakefield, earldom of, created 1722. (name Ker.)

Kerry, Iriſh earldom of, created 1722. (name Fitz-Maurice.)

Ket's Coity houſe, Kent, erected over the grave of Catigern, 445.

Kew-bridge, built 1759.

Kidder, biſhop of Bath, killed in his bed, by the fall of a ſtack of chimnies, in the great ſtorm, 1703.

Kilkenny, the ſtatute of, paſſed 1364.

Kilmarnock and Balmerino, lords, beheaded on Tower-hill, Auguſt, 1746, for taking part in the rebellion of 1745.

Kilmorey, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1625. (name Needham.)

Killegrew, Anne, died 1685; aged 24.

Killegrew, Thomas, flouriſhed 1651.

Killegrew, Sir William, born 1605, died 1663.

King, archbiſhop of Dublin, born 1650, died 1729.

King, Sir Peter, died 1729, aged 76.

King of Oakham, barony of, created 1723. (name King.)

Kingdoms, origin of, by Nimrod. See Babylon.

King's ſpeech, the firſt, delivered 1107, by Hen. I.

King's college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VI. 1441. (58 fellows.)

King's evil, the firſt who touched for it, was Edward the Confeſſor, 1058; his ſanctity procured belief, and his ſucceſſors continued it as part of their grandeur. It was dropped by George I.

King-

Kingſton, Iriſh earldom of, created 1768. (name King.)
Kingſton on Thames chartered by king John.
Kingſton, dukedom of, created 1715. (name Pierpont.)
Kinnaird, Scots barony of, created 1682. (name Kinnaird.)
Kinnoul, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Hay.)
Kinſale fort, Ireland, erected in Charles IId's reign.
Kirkby and Wade, ſea-captains, ſhot at Plymouth for deſertion, April 14, 1703.
Kircudbright, Scots barony, created 1633. (name Maclellan.)
Kirkſtall abbey, Yorkſhire, built 1147.
Knapton, Iriſh barony, created 1750. (name Veſey.)
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, died 1723, aged 76.
Knighthood firſt inſtituted in England, 540.
Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, inſtituted 1113.
Knights hoſpitalers, order of, inſtituted about 1092.
Knights Banneret, title of, firſt given by Conan who commanded the Roman Legions in England, 383.
Knights Templars, the firſt military order, eſtabliſhed, 1128; all of them arreſted in France, in one day, they were charged with great crimes and great riches; 59 of them were burnt alive at Paris, Oct. 13, 1307; deſtroyed by Philip of France, 1311.
Knives firſt made in England, 1563.
Knolles, Sir Robert, died 1407.
Knox, John, the reformer, born 1515, died 1572.
Kouli Kan uſurped the Perſian throne, March 11, 1732; aſſaſſinated, June 8, 1747.

L.

LACTANTIUS flouriſhed 303.
Lacteals, the, diſcovered by chance, in opening a dog by Aſellius, July 23, 1622; in birds, fiſh, &c. by Mr. Hewſon, ſurgeon of London, 1770. *Vide* Thoracic Duct.

Ladies

Ladies firſt introduced at court by the queen of Lewis XII. about 1500; much later in England.
Laertius lived in 183.
Lamb, Dr. murdered in the ſtreets of London, 1628.
Lambert, burnt in Smithfield, 1538.
Lambeth college and chapel founded by Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, about 1196.
Lancaſter caſtle built by Edward III; town incorporated by king John.
Lancaſter, Plantagenet, earl of, grandſon to Hen. III. beheaded 1321, for conſpiring againſt the Spencers, favourites of his firſt couſin, Edward II.
Lancaſter, dutchy court of, London, erected 1370.
Lancaſtrian family, the firſt king of, was Henry IV.
Landaff biſhopric, founded about 520; cathedral built, 982.
Land-tax act paſſed, 1692; eſtabliſhed on places, 1760.
Lanerk caſtle, Scotland, founded by Robert Bruce, 1314.
Laneſborough, Iriſh earldom of, created 1756. (name Butler.)
Lanfranco, Giov. Italian painter, born 1581, died 1647.
Langdale of Home, barony of, created 1657. (name Langdale.)
Langford, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1766. (name Rowley.)
Languard fort, Eſſex, built by James I.
Lanſdown, Geo. lord, born about 1667; died 1736.
Lantherns, the invention of king Alfred, 890.
La Ramie, hanged at Paris, for perſonating the ſon of Charles IX. 1596.
Latimer, biſhop of Worceſter, burnt at Oxford, for hereſy in queen Mary's time, 1555.
Latin ceaſed to be ſpoken in Italy, about 581.
Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury, beheaded Jan. 10, 1645, aged 71, for ſtriving to bring in arbitrary power.
Lauderdale, duke of, died Auguſt 24, 1682.
Lauderdale, Scots earldom of, created 1623. (name Maitland.)

Laun-

Launceſton, Cornwall, built about 900; incorporated 1555.
Lauro, Filip. Italian painter, born 1623, died 1694.
Laws of Edward the Confeſſor, compoſed 1065.
Lawyers excluded parliament in Henry IVth's time.
Layer, counſeller, hanged for enliſting men into the Pretender's ſervice, March 17, 1722.
Lazarus, raiſed from the dead, 33; died December 17, 63.
Leadenhall, built as a ſtorehouſe for the poor, 1446.
Lear, king of Britain, began to reign in 900. He built the city of Leiceſter, where he was buried, 840 before Chriſt, leaving his youngeſt daughter Cordelia, queen, who after reigning five years, being taken priſoner by her ſiſter, ſlew herſelf.
Leather, a duty firſt laid on it, 1339.
Ledbury hoſpital, Hereford, founded 1232; refounded by queen Elizabeth, 1580.
Le Deſpenſer, barony of, created 1231. (name Daſhwood.)
Lee, Nathaniel, flouriſhed 1690, died, aged 33.
Leeds caſtle, founded about 857; built 1071; rebuilt in the 11th century; chartered by Charles I. anew by Charles II.
Leeds, dukedom of, created 1694. (name Oſborne.)
Legat, burnt in Smithfield, for Arianiſm, 1612.
Leibnitz, born at Leipſic, 1646, died 1716.
Leiburn-caſtle, Kent, built about 1190.
Leiceſter, built by Lear; (*vide* Lear) incorporated by king John.
Leiceſter, Dudley, earl of, born 1532, died 1588.
Leigh of Stoneleigh, barony of, created 1643. (name Leigh.)
Leinſter, Iriſh dukedom of, created 1766. (name Fitz-Gerald.)
Leinſter, viſcount, title of, created 1745. (name Fitz-Gerald.)
Leland, Jn. the antiquary, died 1552, aged about 45.
Leland, Dr. died January 16, 1766, aged 75.
Leland, John, reverend, died 1761.

Lenox,

Lenox, earl of, regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.
Lenox, Scots dukedom of, created 1675. (name Lenox.)
Lent, the faſt of, inſtituted 140; firſt eſtabliſhed in Kent, by Ercombert.
Leo I. elected Pope, May 10, 440, died 461.
Leo X. elected Pope, March 11, 1513, died 1521.
Leofricus, the firſt biſhop of Exeter, died 1073.
Leominſter, Heref. chartered by queen Mary.
Leonidas ſlain, 480 before Chriſt.
Leſkard, Cornwall, incorporated 1570.
Leſtock, *vide* Matthews.
L'Eſtrange, Sir Roger, born 1617, died 1705.
Leſtwithiel, Cornwall, incorporated by 33 Edw. I.
Letters invented by Memnon the Egyptian, 1822; firſt brought by Cadmus from Phœnicia to Greece about 1500 before Chriſt.
Levant trace commenced 1511; ſoon dwindled, but revived, 1580.
Leven and Melvile, Scots earldom of, created 1641. (name Leſley.)
Lewellin, the laſt prince of the Welch, defeated, and ſlain by the Engliſh, and his head put on the Tower of London, 1284.
Lewes priory, founded 1078.
Lewis XIV. of France, died 1715, aged 77.
Lewis, ſon of Philip II. of France, laid claim to the crown of England, and landed with an army in the Iſle of Thanet, May 23, 1216. See John, K.
Leyden univerſity founded, 1575; jubilee inſtituted, 1675.
Library, firſt public one founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 before Chriſt; firſt private library, the property of Ariſtotle, 334 before Chriſt; firſt large one at Rome, built by Theophraſtus; Alexandrian, conſiſting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt, 47 before Chriſt; the Vatican at Rome, founded 1446.
Lifford, Iriſh barony, created 1768. (name Hewit.)

Light

Light and colours, theory of, given by Sir Iſaac Newton, 1666.

Lightfoot, rev. Dr. John, born 1601, died 1675.

Lightning, &c. ſo dreadful as to throw down ſeveral churches, Feb. 1222; it thundered 15 days together, with rain and floods, that deſtroyed the fruits of the earth, 1233; deſtroyed many men and beaſts, and burnt many houſes, &c. 1360. *Vide* Occurrences, 1703.

Lights of the Zodiac, firſt obſerved by an Engliſhman, 1659.

Ligonier, earl, died 1770, aged 9[illegible].

Ligonier of Clonmell, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1762. (name Ligonier.)

Lilburne, John, whipt, Feb. 19, 1638, died Auguſt, 1657.

Lillo, George, born 1693; died September 3, 1739.

Lilly, Wm. the aſtrologer, born 1602, died 1681.

Lily, Sir Peter, born in Weſtphalia, 1617, died 1680.

Lilye, William, the grammarian, died 1523, aged 55.

Lima and Callao in Peru, ſwallowed up by an earthquake, October 28, 1746.

Limerick, ſiege of, 1691.

Lincluden abbey, Scotland, founded in the reign of Malcolm IV. who died 1165.

Lincoln cathedral, built 1070; biſhopric formed by uniting Sidnacheſter and Dorcheſter, 1070; city burnt, 1123; Newportgate, a Roman building.

Lincoln college, Oxford, founded by the biſhop of Lincoln, 1427. (12 fellows.)

Lincoln's-inn, London, the palace of the biſhop of Chicheſter, about 1226; converted into an inn about 1310.

Lindores, Scots barony, created 1600. (name Leſley.)

Linen firſt made in England, 1253; till then woollen ſhirts were worn: ſtaining of linen firſt known here, 1579. See Linen-weavers.

Linen company, Britiſh, erected 1746.

Linen-trade, Ireland, begun by Lord Wentworth, 1634.

Linen

Linen-weavers, a company of, from the Netherlands, eſtabliſhed in London, 1368.
Linus and Orpheus flouriſhed 1281 before Chriſt.
Liſbon deſtroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755; the cuſtom-houſe burnt, May 31, 1766.
Liſburne, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1695. (name Vaughan.)
Liſle, lady, beheaded at Wincheſter, September 2, 1685, for harbouring two rebels.
Liſle, Iriſh barony, created 1758. (name Lyſaght.)
Litanies firſt uſed in churches, 443.
Litchfield, biſhopric founded 656; united with Coventry, 1086; cathedral built, 667; rebuilt 1148.
Litchfield, earldom of, created 1674. (name Lee.)
Literary property, ſtatute in favour of, paſſed in 8 queen Anne; adjudged not perpetual, 1774.
Littleton, reverend, Adam, born 1627, died 1694.
Liturgy firſt read in Scotland, July 23, 1637.
Liverpool caſtle built, and town chartered by king John.
Livy, the hiſtorian, died in 17, aged 76.
Llanvylliny, Montgomeryſhire, chartered by Edw. III.
Llewellin, Martin, died 1682, aged 65.
Loadſtone, virtues of, known in France before 1180.
Locke, John, died 1704, aged 72.
Logarithms, invented by baron Neper, a Scotchman, 1618.
Lollard, Wm. began to propagate his opinions, 1315; burnt, 1351.
Lombard, Peter, flouriſhed 1158.
Lombardy, kingdom of, began 73, ended 771.
London, founded by the Romans, 49; walled, and a palace built, 368; made a biſhopric in 653; city repaired by Alfred, 885; burnt to the ground, about 912; nearly deſtroyed by fire, 1077; again, 1130; obtained their firſt free charter for electing their own magiſtrates, 1208; moſt of the houſes were thatched, 1246; all built with wood, 1300; privileges of, taken away, but reſtored on ſubmiſſion, 1386; declared forfeited, 1683; taken away,

away, 1688; charter given again, 1689; city remonſtrated, on the king's paying no attention to their petition for a redreſs of grievances, and was cenſured, 1770. See Remarkable Occurreencs, 1580,

London-bridge built about 1098; built new with timber, 1165; finiſhed with ſtone after 33 years labour, 1209; built with ſtone, 1212; took fire at both ends, the people thinking to ſuppreſs it, were hemmed in, and leaping over into boats and barges, ſeveral ſunk, and 300 perſons were drowned, 1214; its waterworks invented and begun, 1582; a great fire on it, Feb. 11, 1632; houſes taken down, 1756; temporary bridge burnt, April 11, 1758.

Londonderry, 210,000 acres there granted to the city of London, 1610; town beſieged, April 20, 1689.

Longbeard, William Fitz-Oſborn, a lawyer, ſo called, hanged at Tyburn, for ſtirring up the people to ſedition, 1197.

Longford, Iriſh barony, created 1756. (name Pakenham.)

Longinus, the orator, put to death, 273.

Longitude, Harriſon's time-keeper invented, 1763; Le Roi, of Paris, invented a watch that keeps time better, 1766.

Longland, biſhop of Lincoln, died 1547.

Lord lieutenants of counties inſtituted, July 24, 1549.

Lord Mayor's ſhow, the firſt, 1453.

Lords, houſe of, act paſſed for aboliſhing it, March 19, 1649.

Lorrain, dukedom of, founded 968.

Lothian, Scots marquiſate, created 1701. (name Kerr.)

Lotteries firſt eſtabliſhed, 1694.

Loudon, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Campbell.)

Louis XV. king of France, ſtabbed by Damien, but not mortally, January 5, 1757.

Louis, St. the order of, inſtituted May 10, 1693.

Louiſ-

Louiſbourg taken by the Engliſh, June, 1745; given up to the French, 1749; retaken July 22, 1758.
Louiſiana diſcovered by the French, under Louis XIV.
Lovat, lord, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1747, for joining the rebels in 1745.
Love, rev. Chriſtopher, beheaded, 1651, aged 33.
Lovel and Holland, barony of, created 1762. (name Percevall.)
Low countries became part of the territory of France, 1748.
Lowth, Iriſh earldom of, created 1759. (name Bermingham.)
Loyer, Peter le, born in Anjou, 1540, died 1634.
Lubeck, city of, burnt to aſhes, 1209; again 1276.
Lucan, born at Corduba, Spain, Nov. 11, 37; condemned and bled to death in a hot bath, Apr. 30, 64.
Lucas, de Leyden, the painter, died 1533, aged 40.
Lucas, Dr. of Dublin, died November 5, 1771.
Lucas, rev. Dr. Richard, born 1648, died blind, 1715.
Lucca, its republic founded, 300.
Lucern brought into the Palatinate, about 1575; into England ſoon after.
Lucian flouriſhed about 180.
Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian king of Britain. He reigned 77 years; founded the firſt Chriſtian church in London, St. Peter's, Cornhill, which was made the ſee of an archbiſhop till removed to Canterbury, 179.
Lucius Florus, the Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed 98.
Lucretia was raviſhed, and killed herſelf, 505 before Chriſt.
Lucretius, born at Rome, 95; put an end to his life in a raging fit, in 52 before Chriſt.
Ludlow, Iriſh earldom of, created 1760. (name Ludlow.)
Luke, St. wrote his goſpel, 55; died about 70, aged 80.
Lumley, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1628. (name Saunderſon.)
Lungs, veſicles of, diſcovered by Malpighi.

Lutger-

Lutgerſhall-caſtle, Wilts, built before 1199.
Luther Martin, the author of Lutheraniſm, appeared 1518; died 1546.
Lycophron, the poet, flouriſhed 303 before Chriſt.
Lycurgus, born 926; eſtabliſhed his body of laws in Lacedemon, 884; died in Crete, 872 before Chriſt.
Lyme-regis, Dorſetſhire, chartered by Edward I.
Lyons, France, founded by Lucius Plancus, 43 before Chriſt.
Lyon's-inn, London, eſtabliſhed 1420.
Lyſimachus, the Macedonian general, died 281 before Chriſt; aged 80.
Lyttleton, biſhop of Carliſle, died in 1770.
Lyttleton of Frankley, barony of, created 1756. (name Lyttleton.)
Lyttelton, George, lord, died 1773.

M.

MABILLON, John, French writer, born 1632, died 1707.
Macarius, flouriſhed 373.
Maccabees, government of Judea under, which continued 126 years, 163 before Chriſt.
Macclesfield, earldom of, created 1721. (name Parker.)
Macedon, kingdom of, began under Caranus, 814; ended by the defeat of Perſeus, 168 before Chriſt.
Machiavel, Nicholas, died 1527, aged 57.
Mackenzie, Sir George, died 1691.
Mackrell allowed to be cried through London on Sundays, 1698.
Maclawrin, Colin, died 1746.
Macmahone, lord, hanged for treaſon, 1644.
Macrobius, died about 415.
Madagaſcar, firſt ſeen by the Portugueze, 1506.
Madeira, iſland of, diſcovered by the Portugueze, 1420.
Madrid built 936 before Chriſt.

Mag-

Magdalen college, Cambridge, founded by the duke of Buckingham, 1519. (16 fellows.)
Magdalen college, Oxford, founded by the biſhop of Winton, 1549. (40 fellows.)
Magellan, Fern. diſcovered his ſtreights, 1519, died 1520.
Magic lanthorn, firſt conſtructed by Roger Bacon, 1260.
Magliabechi, the librarian, died 1714, aged 81.
Magna Charta, (a body of laws, the great barrier of Engliſh liberty) granted by king John to England, June 19, 1215; to Ireland, Nov. 12, 1216.
Magnifying glaſſes, round, invented by Roger Bacon, 1252.
Mahomet, the falſe prophet, born at Mecca, May 5, 570; began to teach his errors, 612; the æra of his ſect commenced, 622; died June 18, 631.
Maidenhead incorporated by Edward III.
Maidſtone, Kent, St. Mary and All Saints college, founded, 1396; town incorporated by queen Elizabeth.
Maire, le, ſtreights of, diſcovered 1616.
Majeſty, title of, firſt given to Henry VIII.
Majorca reduced by the Spaniards, 1715.
Malacca, *vide* Summatra.
Malachi, the laſt of the prophets, flouriſhed 397 before Chriſt.
Malbranche, born at Paris, 1638, died 1715.
Malcolm, Sarah, remarkable murder by her in the Temple, 1733.
Malden, Eſſex, built 28 before Chriſt, rebuilt 919.
Mallet, David, died 1765.
Malmſbury abbey founded in 642.
Malmſbury, William of, wrote in 1140.
Maloes, St. Engliſh attempt upon it, June 8, 1758.
Malpighi, born in Italy, 1628, died 1694.
Malt tax eſtabliſhed, 1697.
Malta knights of, eſtabliſhed, 1113; iſland given to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, and they firſt called Knights of Malta, 1530; conſpiracy at,

to

to deſtroy the whole order, for which 125 Turkiſh ſlaves ſuffered death, June 26, 1749.

Malton, Iriſh earldom of, created 1750. (name Wentworth.)

Man, Iſle of. Chriſtianity firſt eſtabliſhed by Sts. Patrick and Andrew, about 440; firſt Tynwald meeting, about 1418; the proprietor firſt called Lord of Man, 1521 (before they were kings); the biſhopric annexed to the province of York, 1541; iſland of, annexed to the crown of England, having been purchaſed of the duke of Athol for 70,000l. 1765.

Manaſſeh, choſen high prieſt, 253 before Chriſt.

Mancheſter, dukedom of, created 1719. (name Montague.)

Mandeville, Sir John, died 1372.

Mandeville, Bernard, of Holland, died 1733, aged between 60 and 70.

Manetho, the Egyptian hiſtorian, flouriſhed 261 before Chriſt.

Manilla, an iſland in the Eaſt Indies, taken by the Engliſh from the Spaniards, July 27, 1757.

Manlius, M. thrown down from the Tarpeian rock, 384 before Chriſt.

Manne, T. burnt in Smithfield for hereſy, 1512.

Manning, Cromwell's ſpy, put to death abroad, by order of Charles II. 1655.

Manorbee caſtle, Pemb. built in William IIId's reign.

Mansfield, barony of, created 1756. (name Murray,)

Manſion-houſe, London, founded Oct. 23, 1739; inhabited 1752.

Maps and globes invented by Anaximander; maps and ſea charts firſt brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus, 1489.

Maratti, Carlo, Italian painter, born 1625, died 1713.

Marca, archbiſhop of Paris, born 1594, died 1662.

Marcellus, died 23 before Chriſt.

March and Ruglen, Scots earldom, created 1697. (name Douglas.)

March-

Marchmont, Scots earldom, created 1697. (name Hume.)
Marcion, began to ſpread his hereſy, about 134.
Marcus Aurel. Antoninus, emperor and philoſopher flouriſhed, 211.
Margaret, queen to Henry VI. with her ſon, taken priſoner at the battle of Tewkſbury, May 4, 1471.
Mariſe, William, a nobleman's ſon, drawn, hanged, and quartered, for piracy, 1251; the firſt puniſhment of that kind.
Marius, *vide* Teutones.
Mark, St. wrote his goſpel in 44, died in 68.
Marlborough, John, duke of, died June 16, 1722, aged 72.
Marlborough, dukedom of, created 1702. (name Spencer.)
Marlborough, ſtatutes of, enacted Nov. 18, 1267.
Marleyhill, Hereford, removed itſelf, 1573.
Marloe, Chriſtopher, killed by his rival, 1593.
Marot, John, died 1523.
Marquis, title of, firſt given to Vere, earl of Oxford, called marquis of Dublin, 1386.
Marriage in Lent forbidden, 364; forbidden the prieſts, 1015; act paſſed for ſolemnizing it by juſtices of the peace, 1653; laſt marriage act paſſed, June, 1753.
Marſham, Sir John, born 1602, died 1685.
Martial, born at Bilboa, 34, died 109.
Martin, St. died about 402.
Martinico, taken by the Engliſh, together with St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and the Grenada Iſlands, February, 1762.
Martyr, Peter, born at Florence, September, 1500; died at Zurich, Nov. 12, 1562.
Marvel, Andrew, born 1620, died 1678.
Mary, mother of Chriſt, died in 45, aged 60.
Mary, queen, daughter of Hen. VIII. by his firſt wife, born 1516; declared illegitimate on account of the illegality of her father's mrrriage, 1536; reſtored by parliament to her right of ſucceſſion, 1544; her right of ſucceſſion ſet aſide in favour of lady Jane

Jane Grey, June, 1553; ſucceeded however her brother Edward VI. July 19, 1553; crowned September 30, following; her legitimacy confirmed by parliament, Oct. following; married Philip, prince of Spain, Jan. 19, 1554; Philip allowed to take the title of king, September 29, following; died of a dropſy, Novemb. 17, 1558, and was ſucceeded by her ſiſter Elizabeth. See Grey, lady Jane.

Mary, queen of Scots, grandaughter of Margaret, Henry VIIIth's ſiſter, born Dec. 1542; married to the dauphin Francis, ſon of Henry II. of France, 1558; buried her huſband, then king, 1560; refuſed a paſſage through England on her way to Scotland, 1561; lord Leiceſter propoſed to her in marriage by Elizabeth, 1564; married her couſin-german, lord Darnley, 1565; is ſaid to have murdered her huſband, Feb. 10, 1567; depoſed June 24, following; fled to England, May 16, 1568; impriſoned in Tutbury-caſtle, January, 1569; conſpired againſt the life of Elizabeth, 1586; removed to Fotheringay-caſtle, ditto, and there beheaded, Feb. 8, 1587. See Elizabeth, Bothwell. Darnley.

Mary, William IIId's queen, daughter of James II. by Ann Hyde, born April 30, 1662; married to the prince of Orange, Oct. 23, 1677; on her father's abdicating the crown, proclaimed, with her huſband, queen of England, Feb 13, 1689; died of the ſmall-pox, Dec. 28, 1694, and was buried at Weſtminſter. See William III. Orange, prince of.

Maryland, firſt colony ſent by lord Baltimore, 1633.

Maſham, of Otes, barony of, created 1711. (name Maſham.)

Maſſacre of 35,000 perſons at Conſtantinople, 532; of the Jews, (ſome few preſſing into Weſtminſter-hall, at Richard IIſt's coronation, were put to death by the people, and a falſe alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general maſſa-

cre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an averſion to them, ſlew all they met; in York, 500 who had taken ſhelter in the caſtle, killed themſelves, rather than fall into the hands of the people) 1189; of the Huguenots at Paris, June 12, 1418; ditto, when the king led the way, and ſlew near 10,000, Auguſt 24, 1572; of the Engliſh factory, by the Dutch, at Amboyna, 1623; of the Iriſh at the iſland of Magee, when 40,000 Engliſh Proteſtants were killed in the rebellion under Sir Phel. O'Niel, Oct. 1641.

Maſs, proſtration at the elevation of, ordained 1201.

Maſſachuſet's bay colony, old charter granted, 1627; royal patent, 1628; firſt ſettlement at Salem, 1629; government removed to New England, 1630; diviſion of into four townſhips, 1643; preſent colony eſtabliſhed by the conſolidation of four others, 1691.

Maſſarene, Iriſh earldom of, created 1756. (name Skeffington.)

Maſſillon, J. B. French writer, died 1743.

Maſſinger, Philip, died 1640, aged 55.

Matilda, daughter of Euſtace, count of Boulogne, Stephen's queen, crowned Eaſter-day, 1136; died May 3, 1151, at Henningham caſtle, Eſſex, and buried in a monaſtery at Feverſham.

Matſy's, Quintian, Dutch painter, died 1529.

Matthew, St. wrote his goſpel in 44; died in 65.

Matthew, of Weſtminſter, died about 1380.

Matthews and Leſtock, admirals, ſuffered the French and Spaniſh ſquadrons from Toulon, to eſcape, February, 1746.

Matthews, John, hanged for a treaſonous libel, 1716.

Matthias was high prieſt, 6 before Chriſt.

Maude, daughter to Henry I. married to Henry V. emperor of Germany, 1109; afterwards to Geoffrey, eldeſt ſon of the count of Anjou, 1127; her right to ſucceed her father ſworn to by the barons, 1127; ſet aſide from the ſucceſſion, in favour of her firſt couſin Stephen, 1136; expelled with her huſ-

huſband from the government of Normandy, 1136; landed in England, and claimed her right to the crown, Sept. 1139; crowned, but ſoon after defeated at Wincheſter, 1141, and eſcaped to Gloceſter in a bier; fled from a window in Oxford-caſtle by a rope, in the winter, 1142; retired to France, Lent, 1147; came to England, and made a laſting peace with Stephen, 1153; died abroad, September 10, 1167. See Stephen. Plantagenet.

Maunday Thurſday ceremony commenced in Edward IIId's jubilee year, 1362.

Mauritius, *alias* O'Fihely, archbiſhop of Tuam, died 1513.

Mauritius iſland, diſcovered by the Dutch, 1598.

Maxentius defeated by Conſtantine, which occaſioned a great change almoſt throughout the world, 333.

Maximilian, emperor of Germany, enliſted as a captain under Henry VIII. when he invaded France, 1513.

Maynard, of Wicklow, Iriſh barony of, created 1620. (name Maynard.)

Maynard, of Eſtaines, earldom of, created 1766. (name Maynard.)

Mayo, *vide* Bourke.

Mayor of Dublin firſt made from a provoſt, 1407.

Mazarine, cardinal, died 1661, aged 59.

Mead, Dr. Richard, born 1673, died 1754.

Meal-tub plot (ſo called from the place where ſome papers concerning it were found) 1679. It was a ſham plot to accuſe Oates of perjury and ſodomy, and to charge ſome great men with conſpiring againſt the life of the king. Dangerfield was the principal actor: but it came to nothing. See Oates.

Meaſures, *vide* Weights.

Meat ordered to be ſold by weight, 1532.

Meath, Iriſh earldom of, created 1627. (name Brabazon.)

Mecænas, died 8 before Chriſt.

Melancthon, Philip, died 1560, aged 63.

Melcomb Regis, Dorſetſhire, chartered by James I.
Melefont abbey, Ireland, founded by O'Carrol, prince of Orgial, 1142.
Melons, cucumbers, and many other like productions were in Edward IIId's time.
Menage, Giles, born at Angers, 1613, died 1692.
Menander, the Athenian, born 342.
Merchant Taylor's company firſt called ſo by Hen VII. who was of that company, as were ſeveral kings of England, and great part of the nobility, 1503; ſchool, London, founded, 1568.
Merlin, the prophet, lived in 477.
Merſenne, French writer, born 1588, died 1648.
Merton priory founded, 1117.
Merton college, Oxford, founded by Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter, 1274. (24 fellows.)
Meſſalians, the ſect of, aroſe 363.
Meſſenian war, firſt, 743; ſecond, 685 before Chriſt.
Methodiſm took its riſe, 1734.
Methuſelah, the longeſt liver, died a little before the flood, in 1656 of the world, aged 969.
Meulen, Vand. the painter, born at Bruſſels, 1634, died 1680.
Mexborough, Iriſh earldom of, created 1766. (name Savile.)
Mezeray, the French hiſtorian, born 1610, died 1683.
Micah, the prophet, flouriſhed 754 before Chriſt.
Microſcopes firſt uſed in Germany, 1621; with two glaſſes invented by Drebbel, 1624; ſolar invented by Lieberkuk, 1740.
Middleham-caſtle, Yorkſhire, built about 1190.
Middleton-monaſtery, Dorſet, built by Athelſtan, 926.
Middleton, Thomas, lived in the reign of Charles I.
Middleton, Con. born 1683, died 1750.
Middleton, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1717. (name Brodrick.)
Middleton, barony of, created 1711. (name Willoughby.)
Mieris, Francis, Dutch painter, died 1683.
Milaneſe in poſſeſſion of Spain, till 1706, when it was

was taken by the Imperialiſts. The emperor diſpoſſeſſed it, 1743.

Milbourne, Iriſh barony of, created 1770. (name Lamb.)

Mile, Francis, Dutch painter, born 1643, died 1680.

Militia bill paſſed 1757.

Miller, Philip, died Dec. 18, 1771, aged 80.

Milltown, Iriſh earldom of, created 1763. (name Leeſon.)

Milo baniſhed for killing Clodius, 52 before Chriſt.

Milton-abbas abbey, founded 933.

Milton, barony of, created 1762. (name Damer.)

Milton, John, born 1608, died blind 1674.

Milton, Iriſh barony, created 1753. (name Damer.)

Minehead, Somerſetſhire, chartered by queen Eliz.

Miniſters, preſbyterian, 2000 reſigned their livings, rather than ſubmit to the act of uniformity, which obliged them to conform to the church of England, 1662.

Minorca conquered by general Stanhope, Auguſt, 1708; ſurrendered to the French, June, 1756; given up to England, 1763.

Minos, the lawgiver, reigned at Crete, 1432 before Chriſt.

Minſter monaſtery, Shepey Iſle, inſtituted, when Ercombert was king of Kent.

Mint, London, eſtabliſhed 1066.

Minutia, the veſtal, on ſuſpicion of unchaſtity, burnt alive, 337 before Chriſt.

Mirrours, the firſt made in ſilver by Praxiteles.

Miſſiſippi ſcheme, 1720.

Miſt, the printer, impriſoned June, 1721.

Mithridates, ordered all the Romans that were in Aſia, to be put to death, 88 before Chriſt.

Moira, Iriſh earldom of, created 1762. (name Rawdon.)

Mola, Pier. Franc. Italian painter, born 1609, died 1665.

Moleſworth of Swords, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1716. (name Moleſworth.)

Moleſworth, lady, and her three children, burnt, 1764.
Moliere, born 1620, died 1672.
Molina, Louis, died 1600.
Molyneux, William, born 1656, died 1698.
Monaſtery, the firſt, founded, where the ſiſter of St. Anthony retired, 270.
Money, gold and ſilver, firſt coined, by Phydon, tyrant of Argos, 894 before Chriſt. *Vide* Gold, Silver, Shillings.
Monk, general, arbiter of England's fate, 1659; made duke of Albemarle, July 12, 1660.
Monmouth, duke of, natural ſon of Charles II. by Lucy Walters, his illegitimacy declared by the king, 1679; conſpired againſt the king, and pardoned, but ordered to depart the kingdom, 1683; invaded England at Lime, Dorſetſhire, June 11, proclaimed king at Taunton, June 20; defeated near Bridgewater, July 5; beheaded on Tower-hill, July 15, aged 35, all in 1685.
Monmouth, Jeffrey of, wrote in 1152.
Monroe, Dr. Alexander, died 1751.
Monſon of Burton, barony of, created 1728. (name Monſon.)
Montagne, Michael de, died 1502, aged 59.
Montagu, dukedom of, created 1766. (name Montagu.)
Montagu, viſcount, title of, created 1554. (name Browne.)
Montfort, barony of, created 1741. (name Bromley.)
Montgomery, chartered by Henry III.
Months, their names given them by Charlemagne, emperor of Germany.
Montmorency, duke of, beheaded in France, 1632.
Montroſe, Scots dukedom of, created 1707. (name Graham.)
Montroſe, marquis of, hanged at Edinburgh, for taking part with Char. I. May 21, 1650, aged 37.
Monument, London, begun 1671; finiſhed 1677.
Moravians appeared in Bohemia, 1457; in England, 1737.

Morea,

Morea taken from the Venetians, 1715.
Morley, lord, tried at Weſtminſter-hall, for murder, 1666.
Mornington, Iriſh earldom of, created 1760. (name Welleſley.)
Moore, Roger, his conſpiracy in Ireland, 1641.
Moorfields, made into walks, 1614; planted 1740.
More, Sir Thomas, lord chancellor, beheaded July 6, 1535, aged 51, for denying the king's ſupremacy.
Moreri, born in France, 1643, died 1680.
Morpeth-caſtle, Northumberland, built in Edward IIId's reign.
Mortality, great one, 1094; again, among men, cattle, and fowls, 1111; among youth, 1389; among men at Oxford, 1471; at York, when 11,000 perſons died, Auguſt, 1691.
Mortars, *vide* Bombs.
Mortimer, Roger, earl of March, intrigued with Edward IId's queen, 1325; hanged at Tyburn for it, 1330.
Mortmain-act paſſed, May 20, 1736.
Morton-caſtle, Scotland, demoliſhed by David II.
Morton, Scots earldom of, created 1458. (name Douglas.)
Morton, earl of, regent of Scotland, beheaded 1581.
Moſes, born 1571; ſent the 10 plagues of Egypt, 1491; departed from Egypt with upwards of 60,000 Iſraelites, which completed the 430 years of ſojourning, the ſame year, 1491; about the ſame time brought water out of the rock; ſaw the burning buſh the ſame year; received the tables of ſtone on Mount Sinai, May 4, 1491; wrote the Pentateuch in the land of Moab, 1452; died 1451 before Chriſt.
Moſt chriſtian king, title of, firſt given to Louis IX. of France, 1469.
Mote's bulwark, Dover, built about 1539.
Motteaux, Peter, murdered, 1718, aged 58.
Mount Caſhel, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1766. (name Moore.)

Mountford, William, born 1659, murdered, aged 32.
Mount Florence, Iriſh barony, created 1760. (name Cole.)
Mountgarret, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1550. (name Butler.)
Mount-Morres, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1763. (name Morres.)
Mountrath, Iriſh earldom of, created 1660. (name Coote.)
Mount-Stewart, barony of, created 1761. (name Stewart.)
Mourning, in white, laſt in uſe in Spain, 1495.
Mowbray, Robert de, died about 1125.
Muggletonians ſprung from L. Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, 1657.
Mughouſe-riot, in Saliſbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet, for which five perſons were hanged, July 23, 1716.
Mulgrave, Iriſh barony of, created 1767. (name Phipps.)
Murillo, Bartol. Italian painter, born 1613, died 1685.
Murray, earl of. regent of Scotland, aſſaſſinated, 1570.
Murray, Alexander, eſq. fled from impriſonment, 1751.
Muſæus, the Greek poet, flouriſhed about the cloſe of the 15th century before Chriſt.
Muſcovy, Peter, Czar of, viſited England, in the diſguiſe of a common man, working in Deptford yard, 1697.
Muſeum, eſtabliſhed 1753.
Muſic invented by Jubal, *i. e.* he reduced ſhepherds ſongs to ſome principles, 1800 before Chriſt.
Muſical notes invented by Gui D'Arezzo, 1025.
Muſlin firſt worn here, 1670.
Mycene, kingdom of, began under Perſeus, 1313 before Chriſt.

NABO-

N.

NABONASSER, æra of began 747. He died 714 before Chriſt.

Nahum, the prophet, flouriſhed 758 before Chriſt.

Nantz, edict of, paſſed by Henry IV. 1598; revoked by Lewis XIV. 1685.

Napier, Scots barony of, created 1627. (name Napier.)

Naples, kingdom of began, 1102; taken from the French, and annexed to Spain, 1504; continued with the Spaniards, till 1706, when it was taken by the emperor; ſettled on Don Carlos, the king of Spain's ſon, 1736; who reſigned it to his third ſon Ferdinand, 1759.

National debt. The firſt inſtance of debt contracted on parliamentary ſecurity occurs in Henry VIth's reign. See Bank Stock.

Naturalization-bill paſſed, 1753; repealed ſoon after.

Navarre, Margaret, queen of, died 1549.

Navigation, art of, owes it origin to the Phenicians more than 1500 before Chriſt; act of paſſed, 1652, which prevents foreigners importing into England on their own bottoms any commodity which is not the growth and manufacture of their own country.

Navy firſt eſtabliſhed by king Alfred; office, founded December 4, 1644.

Naylor, the quaker, whipped and pilloried for perſonating our Saviour, Dec. 4, 1656.

Nebuchadnezzar, king of Aſſyria, 606 before Chriſt.

Negroes adjudged to be free in this country, 1772.

Nehemiah, the prophet, flouriſhed 456 before Chriſt.

Nelſon, Robert, born 1616, died 1715.

Neper's bones invented by baron Neper, 1617.

Nero murdered his mother, in 55; died 68, aged 32.

Netley abbey, Hants, built 1239.

Nettleville of Douth, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1622. (name Nettleville)

New-college, Oxford, founded by William, biſhop of Winton, 1375. (70 fellows.)

New England, firſt diſcovered by captain Goſnoll, 1602; ſettled by the Engliſh Browniſts from Holland, 1620.

New-Exchange, Strand, London, taken down, 1737.

New Guinea diſcovered by Saevedra, 1529.

New Jerſey relinquiſhed by the Dutch, and granted to the duke of York, 1674; ſettled, 1682; proprietary government ſurrendered, 1702.

New river brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton, 1614.

New Spain diſcovered, 1518.

New York granted to the duke of York, and ſettled, 1665; divided into twelve counties, 1691.

Newark, Scots barony, created 1660. (name Leſley.)

Newark priory, Surrey, built between 1189 and 1199.

Newark on Trent, chartered by Edward IV; anew by Charles II.

Newburgh, William de, the hiſtorian, wrote 1197.

Newburgh, Scots earldom of, created 1660. (name Radcliff.)

Newcaſtle, Margaret, ducheſs of, died 1673.

Newcaſtle on Tyne, founded, and caſtle built by Robert, ſon to William the Conqueror, 1081; burnt by accident, 1349.

Newcaſtle under Line, its caſtle built in Henry IIId's reign.

Newcaſtle, dukedom of, created 1756. (name Clinton.)

Newcaſtle, William Cavendiſh, duke of, born 1592, died 1691.

Newfoundland firſt known, 1520.

Newport, Iſle of Wight, chartered by James I.

Newton, Sir Iſaac, born Dec. 1642; died March, 1727.

Niagara taken by the Engliſh from the French, 1759.

Nicolle, Peter, born in France, 1625, died 1695.
Nineveh, foundation of it laid, 2233 before Chriſt; deſtroyed by the Medes, 612.
Nithſdale, lord, eſcaped from the Tower, Feb. 23, 1716.
Noah directed to build the ark, 1536 of the world, 120 years before the flood; died 1998 before Chriſt, aged 950.
Noailles, Ant. de, died 1562.
Noailles, Fran. de, died 1585.
Norfolk, dukedom of, created 1483. (name Howard.)
Norfolk, duke of, beheaded May 8, 1572, for conſpiring with the queen of Scots againſt Elizabeth.
Norham, the feaſt of St. Cuthbert's tranſlation firſt obſerved there, 1104.
Normandy (*vide* Rollo) invaded on all hands, 1117.
Normandy, Robert duke of, died, priſoner in Cardiff Caſtle, 1133. See Henry I.
Normandy ceded to France by Henry III. May 20, 1259.
Normans maſſacred at Durham, 1069.
Northampton, earldom of, created 1618. (name Compton.)
Northampton, St. Sepulchre's church, built by the knights Templars; town burnt, Sept. 3, 1675.
Northeſk, Scots earldom of, created 1647. (name Carnegie.)
Northington, earldom of, created 1761. (name Henley.)
Northumberland, dukedom of, created 1766. (name Percy.)
Northumberland, Dudley, duke of, father-in-law to lady Jane Grey, beheaded 1553, for attempting to put lady Jane on the throne.
Northumberland, earl of, killed by the mob, in an inſurrection, 1488.
Northumberland, earl of, beheaded at York, for heading a party in favour of Mary, queen of Scots, againſt Elizabeth, 1572.
Northumberland, earl of, brother to the above, being

ing confined in the Tower, on a charge of taking part againſt Elizabeth, ſhot himſelf, 1585.

Nova Zembla diſcovered by captain Hugh Willoughby, 1553.

Norway, the firſt king, 998. *Vide* Denmark.

Norwich, burnt by Sweyn, king of Denmark, 1004; biſhopric formed by uniting Elmham and Dunwich, and cathedral finiſhed, 1088.

Nottingham burnt to aſhes, 1140.

Nova Scotia charter granted, 1621; peopled from England, 1749.

Numantine war commenced, 141 before Chriſt.

Nunnery, the firſt Engliſh one, erected at Folkſtone by king Eadbald, 630.

Nuyt's land, New Holland, diſcovered by the Dutch, 1627.

O.

OADES, the quaker, riot againſt him, by his ſons, 1718.

Oak ſawduſt found to be uſeful in tanning, 1765.

Oakham-caſtle, Rutland, built about 1060.

Oates, Dr. Titus, an infamous clergyman, and others, made diſcovery of an intended plot of the papiſts, to kill the king and introduce popery, Sept. 6, 1678; they ſwore away the lives of many Roman-catholic clergymen; whipped 1685.

Obadiah prophecied, 587 before Chriſt.

Occaſional conformity, bill thrown out by the lords, 1703.

O'Connor, Roderic, laſt of the Iriſh monarchs, died 1198, very old.

Odiam-caſtle, Hants, built before 1199.

Oecolampadius, the reformer, died in 1531, aged 49.

Oedipus, king of Thebes, 1266 before Chriſt.

Offa ſucceeded his uncle Ethelbald I. as 16th king of Britain, 757; he was born lame, deaf and blind; died at Offley, 798; buried at Bedford, and ſucceeded by his ſon Egfrid.

Ogilby,

Ogilby, John, the geographer, born 1600; died 1676.
Okehampton-caſtle, Devon, built before 1060.
Oldcaſtle, Sir John, lord Cobham, condemned in convocation for heretically denying the pope's ſupremacy, hanged and burnt without Temple-bar, 1416; he is ſaid to be the firſt proteſtant that ſuffered for that religion.
Oldham, John, born 1653; died 1683.
Oldmixon, John, died in George Iſt's reign.
Olympiads, 1ſt, 776; 2d, 772; 3d, 768; 4th, 764; 5th, 760; 7th, 752; 10th, 740; 13th, 728; 15th, 720; 16th, 716; 17th, 712; 21ſt, 696; 23d, 688; 24th 684; 25th, 680; 27th, 672; 28th, 668; 29th, 664; 39th, 624; 43d, 608; 46th, 566; 55th, 560; 56th, 556; 59th, 544; 60th, 540; 61ſt, 536, before Chriſt. Thus every Olympiad was 4 years.
Olympic games, the firſt, 1453 before Chriſt.
O'Nial, John, of Ireland, killed, 1568.
O'Nial, Sir Phelim, hanged in Ireland, 1652. See Maſſacre.
Onſlow, barony of, created 1716. (name Onſlow.)
Orange, Will. I. prince of, aſſaſſinated, June 30, 1584.
Orange, prince of, ſon of James IId's ſiſter, born Nov. 4, 1650; created ſtadtholder, July 3, 1672; married the princeſs Mary of Engl. 1677; was applied to by England, for aſſiſtance againſt his uncle, James II. 1688; landed at Torbay, in England, with an army, Nov. 5, 1688; declared king of England, Feb. 13, 1689. See Will. III; Mary, his queen.
Orange, prince of, married George IId's daughter, March 14, 1734.
Oranſey abbey, Scotland, founded by St. Columba, about 567.
Orbits of the planets, firſt ſettled by Doerfel, a Saxon clergyman, 1681.
Ordeal, by fire and water, trial of, aboliſhed by Henry III.
Orford, earldom of, created 1741; (name Walpole.)
Orford caſtle, Suffolk, built about 1066; town chartered by Hen. III.

Organs

Organs firſt introduced into churches, by pope Vitalian I. 683.

Oriel college, Oxford, founded by Edward II. 1337. (18 fellows.)

Origen died 253, aged 69,

Orkney iſlands ſold by the king of Denmark to James III. of Scotland, 1468.

Orkney, Scots earldom of, created 1695. (name O'Brien.)

Orlando Furioſo, died 772.

Orleans, duke of, aſſaſſinated at Paris, by order of the duke of Burgundy, Nov. 23, 1407.

Orleans, the ſiege of, May 1428; again 1563, when the duke of Guiſe was killed.

Oroſius, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed, 400.

Orpheus, the epic poet of Crotona, flouriſhed, 576 before Chriſt.

Orwell, Iriſh barony, created 1762. (name Vernon.)

Oſnaburgh, biſhopric of, founded, 780.

Oſſian flouriſhed as a poet, 300.

Oſtend company chartered, 1722.

Oſwald, third king of Northumberland, ſucceeded his uncle Edwin, as ninth king of Britain, 633; ſlain in battle, 642, and was ſucceeded by his brother Oſwy, fourth king of Northumberland.

Oſwy ſucceeded his brother Oſwald, as tenth king of Britain, 642; died 670, and was ſucceeded by Wulfer, king of Mercia.

Oſyth's (St.) monaſtery built 1120.

Otaheite, an iſland in the South Sea, diſcovered, 1765.

Otho died, 69, aged 37.

Otho, emperor of Germany, viſited England, 1207.

Otway, Thomas, born, 1651; died 1685.

Ouin, Peter, conſpired to kill the king of France, 1598.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, poiſoned by an envenomed clyſter, in the Tower, at the inſtigation of lord Rocheſter, for oppoſing his marriage with the counteſs of Eſſex, Sept. 15, 1613, aged about 32.

Ovid born at Sulmo, 43 before Chriſt; died in 15.

Oxford univerſity derived its firſt origin ſo early as about 1180 before Chriſt; founded by Alfred, 886; its caſtle built, 1071; biſhoprick founded, 1541;

new

new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671.

Oxford, earldom of, created 1711. (name Harley.)

Ozell, John, died Oct. 1743.

P.

PADUA built, 1269 before Chriſt.

Paget of Beudefert, barony of, created 1550. (name Paget.)

Pain's caſtle, Radnorſhire, rebuilt by Henry III.

Painting in oil invented at Bruges, by Van Eick, 1410; the firſt picture was an *Ecce Homo*, 1455.

Paiſley monaſtery, Scotland, founded 1160; five perſons burnt there for witchcraft, 1697.

Palatine, prince, of the Rhine, viſited England, 1612, and married Henry VIIth's daughter.

Palladio, the architect, flouriſhed in 1576.

Palmerſton, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1722. (name Temple.)

Panmure, Iriſh earldom of, created 1743. (name Maule.)

Pantheon, at Rome, built by Agrippina, 25 before Chriſt.

Papal uſurpation took place 607.

Paper firſt invented in the time of Alexander the Great; made of cotton, 1000; owes its origin from rags, to a German, 1174; the manufactory firſt eſtabliſhed here at Dartford, 1588.

Par, Thomas, died 1635, aged 153. He lived in 10 reigns.

Paracelſus, died 1541, aged 48.

Parchment, the invention of king Attalus of Pergamus, 887.

Paraguay diſcovered by the Spaniards, 1515.

Paré, Ambroſe, died about 1584.

Paris, Matthew, the hiſtorian, died 1259.

Paris, the city of, conſumed by fire, 588; barricadoes of, 1588; old parliament of, recalled Nov. 25, 1774.

Pariſhes firſt appointed in England, 643.

Park, St. James's, received its name from Hen. VIII. when

when it was a wild wet field ; improved and planted by Charles II. See James's Palace.
Park, ground firſt incloſed for one at Woodſtock, 1123.
Parliament at Paris, the firſt, 1302.
Parliament, the firſt, in king John's reign ; the epoch of the houſe of commons, in England, January 20, 1265 ; of lords and commons expreſſly mentioned, 1337 ; no journals began till Edward VIth's time ; firſt in Ireland, by general repreſentation, 1613 ; that in England, remarkable for the epoch, in which were firſt regularly formed the parties of *Court* and *Country*, June 16, 1621 ; rump parliament, May 8, 1659 ; bill paſſed for triennial ones, Nov. 1694 ; the firſt Britiſh one met, Oct. 24, 1707 ; act paſſed for ſeptennial ones, 1716. See Rump ; Praiſe-god.
Parliament-houſe, Dublin, begun 1729 ; finiſhed, 1739 ; coſt 40,000l.
Parmegiano, Italian painter, born 1504 ; died 1540.
Parmenides, the philoſopher, lived 505 before Chriſt.
Parocel, John, the painter, died, 1704.
Parry, Dr. a Roman-catholic gentleman, notwithſtanding he had been pardoned for a capital crime, determined, under the authority of the pope, to aſſaſſinate queen Elizabeth, but the deſign was diſcovered, and he was executed, 1585.
Parthenian games firſt inſtituted, 1262 before Chriſt.
Partition treaty, the firſt, ſigned, 1698.
Partridge, John, the aſtrologer, died 1715.
Paſcal, Blaiſe, born at Auvergne, 1623 ; died 1662.
Paſquier, Steph. French writer, died 1615, aged 81.
Paſſover inſtituted, Monday, May 4, 1491 before Chr.
Patrick, St. firſt biſhop in Ireland, died 491, aged 122.
Patru, Oliver, French writer, born 1604 ; died 1681.
Paul, St. converted, 33 ; caught up into the 3d heaven, 44 ; viſited Athens and Corinth, 50 ; wrote his firſt epiſtle to the Corinthians, and that to the Galatians 51 ; returned to Epheſus, 52 ; wrote his firſt epiſtle to the Theſſalonians, 52 ; his ſecond, 53 ; put into bonds, and brought to Rome, 55 ; wrote his ſecond epiſtle to the Corinthians, and that to the Romans, 58 ; thoſe to the Philippians, Ephe-

Epheſians, Coloſſians, and to Philemon, 62; that to the Hebrews, 63; his firſt to Timothy, and that to Titus, 65; his ſecond to Timothy, 66; died, June 29, 67.

Paul's, St. London, was built by Ethelbert, king of Kent, on the foundation of an old temple of Diana, 596; burnt 964; rebuilt and conſecrated, 1240, having been 150 years building; rebuilt, having been burnt down, 1631; firſt ſtone of the preſent building laid, 1675; finiſhed, 1710, at 1,000,000l. expence.

Pauper act firſt paſſed by Henry VII.

Pavillion, Stephen, French writer, died 1705.

Paving act, for London, paſſed 1761.

Pawnbroker, the firſt, eſtabliſhed at Perouſe, 1457.

Peace. See War.

Pears. See Cherries.

Peerage bill rejected by parliament, 1719.

Peers created by patent in the reign of Richard II; lord Beauchamp of Holt was the firſt, who was afterwards put to death for high treaſon, 1382.

Peers eldeſt ſons firſt permitted to ſit in the houſe of commons, 1550.

Pelagius called to account for his opinions, 415.

Pelaſgi, the deſcendants of Peleg, became a maritime power, 1057 before Chriſt.

Pelham, Henry, died 1754, aged 60.

Pelham of Laughton, barony of, created 1756. (name Pelham.)

Peliſſon, Paul, French writer, born 1624; died 1693.

Peloponeſian war, which continued 27 years, began 431 before Chriſt.

Pelſart's voyage performed, 1628.

Pembroke, earl of, choſen protector of England, Nov. 11, 1216; died May following.

Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, founded by the counteſs of Pembroke, 1343. (17 fellows.)

Pembroke college, Oxford, founded by Thomas Teſdale, &c. 1620. (14 fellows.)

Pembroke, earldom of, created 1551. (name Herbert.)

Penn, William, firſt proprietor of Penſylvania, born 1644; died 1718.

Penruddock, Colonel, executed 1655.
Penryn, Cornwall, incorporated 1619.
Penſioners, band of, eſtabliſhed, 1590.
Penſylvania relinquiſhed by the Dutch, and granted to the duke of York, 1664; ſettled 1674; ſold by him to the Penn family, 1682.
Percy, Henry, earl of Northumberland, died 1046.
Perdiccas died 321 before Chriſt.
Pericles, the Athenian general, died 429 before Chriſt, aged 70.
Perrault, Ch. French writer, died 1703.
Perrault, Cl. French writer, died 1688.
Perron, Cardinal du, born 1556; died 1618.
Perſecution by the Jews, the firſt in 33; ſecond, 44. Firſt general of the Chriſtians, under Nero, 64; ſecond ditto, under Domitian, 93; third ditto, under Trajan, 107; fourth ditto, under M. Aurelius, 164; fifth ditto, under Severus, 202; ſixth ditto, under Maximinus, 235; ſeventh ditto, under Decius, 250; eighth ditto, under Valerian, 257; ninth ditto, under Aurelian, 272; tenth ditto, under Dioclefian, 302; eleventh ditto by the Arians, under Conſtantius, 337; twelfth ditto, under Julian the apoſtate, 361.
Perſeus, firſt king of Mycene, 1313 before Chriſt.
Perſia, emperor of, aſſaſſinated by his relations, 1747.
Perſian empire began under Cyrus, about 550; ended in Darius, about 330 before Chriſt.
Perſius Flaccus, born, Dec. 4, 42; died, aged 28.
Pertinax, died 193, aged 66.
Peru firſt known, 1532.
Perugino, Peter, painter of Perouſa, died 1524, aged 78.
Peruke, the firſt, made at Paris, 1620.
Peſaro, Simon da, Italian painter, born 1612; died 1648.
Petau, Dennis, French writer, born 1583; died 1652.
Petavius, died 1652, aged 69.
Peter, St. baptized Cornelius, and eſtabliſhed a biſhoprick at Antioch, 37; eſtabliſhed the ſee of Rome, 41;

41; impriſoned the ſame year; wrote his firſt epiſtle, 60; his ſecond, 66; died 67.

Peter III. czar of Muſcovy, depoſed and murdered, July 16, 1762.

Peter the Great, began to reign in Ruſſia, 1696, worked as a common ſhipwright, in Deptford-yard, 1698; died 1725, aged 53.

Peterborough founded, 633; monaſtery built, 659; biſhopric founded, 1541, chartered by Hen. VIII; city burnt, 1117.

Peterborough, earldom of, created 1627. (name Mordaunt.)

Peter's, St. College, Cambridge, founded by Hugo de Balſham, 1257, (22 fellows.)

Petersfield, Hants, incorporated by queen Elizabeth.

Peterſburgh, city of, founded 1703.

Petrarch, Francis, born at Arezzo, 1304, died 1374.

Petre, of Writtle, barony of, created 1603. (name Petre.)

Petronius Arbiter, died 66 before Chriſt.

Peyrere, Iſaac le, French writer, died 1677.

Phædrus, born 47 before Chriſt, died 31.

Pharamond, firſt king of France, died 428.

Pharaoh, ordered all the male children of the Hebrews to be deſtroyed, 1573; drowned with his hoſt, in the red ſea, Monday, May 11, 1491 before Chriſt.

Pharos of Alexandria, built 282 before Chriſt.

Phidias, the ſtatuary, lived 486 before Chriſt.

Philetus of Cos, flouriſhed 280 before Chriſt.

Philip of Macedon began to reign, 360; murdered by Pauſanias, 336 before Chriſt.

Philip, king of Spain, renounced his crown to his ſon, on whoſe death he was re-choſen, 1724.

Philippa, Edward IIId's queen, died at Windſor, Auguſt 15, 1369, and was buried at Weſtminſter.

Philippine iſlands diſcovered by the Spaniards, 1706.

Philips, Catherine, born 1632, died 1644.

Philips, Ambroſe, died 1748,

Philips, John, died 1708, aged 32.

Philipſburgh, taken by the French, 1734.

Philo-

Philo-Judæus, flouriſhed 40.
Phipps, captain, ſent to explore the North pole, 1773.
Phocæan, or ſacred war, 357 before Chriſt.
Phoſphorus, artificial fire of, diſcovered by Brand, 1675.
Phyſicians, college of, founded 1519.
Phyſicians were eccleſiaſtics, 1511.
Phyſic-garden, the firſt cultivated in England, by John Gerard, ſurgeon of London, 1567; that at Oxford, endowed by the earl of Danby, 1652.
Pibrac, Guy de, born 1529, died 1584.
Picts wall, between England and Scotland, built 123; kingdom of, began in Scotland, 823.
Pigot of Patſhull, Iriſh barony, created 1766. (name Pigot.)
Pilate made governor of Judea, 27; ſlew himſelf, 40.
Pilkington, Læt. born 1712; died Auguſt 29, 1750.
Pindar died 435 before Chriſt, aged 80.
Pin money, derived from a very ancient tax in France, for providing the queen with pins.
Pins firſt uſed in England, 1543; before which the ladies uſed ſkewers.
Pipes of lead for conveying water, the caſting of, invented by the reverend Robert Brock, 1539.
Piquet and ſeveral other games on cards invented by Jaquemin, for the amuſement of Charles VI. of France, about 1380.
Piſiſtratus cotemporary with Solon.
Pitcairne, Dr. Archibald, born 1652, died 1713.
Pithou, Pierre, French writer, died 1596.
Pithou, Francis, French writer, died 1621.
Pizzaro, admiral Francis, died 1541, aged 63.
Plague, almoſt the whole world viſited by one, 767 before Chriſt; in Rome, which carried off 10,000 perſons in a day, 78; a terrible one all over Europe, Aſia, and Africa, that laſted near 50 years, 557; in England, 1247; again, 1347; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris

Paris and London, very dreadful, 1362; again, 1379; in England, which killed 30,000 in London, 1407; again, when more were deſtroyed than in 15 years war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again, 1594; again, which carried off in London, a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Conſtantinople, when 200,000 perſons died, 1611; again, at London, whereof died 35,417, 1625; at Lyons in France, where died 60,000, 1632; again at London, which deſtroyed 68,000, 1665; at Marſeilles, 1720.

Plagues, ten, of Egypt, 1494 before Chriſt.

Plantagenet, Geofrey, earl of Anjou, married the empreſs Maud, 1127; invaded Normandy, 1137. See Maude.

Plaſter of Paris, the method of taking a likeneſs in, diſcovered by Andrew Verocchio, 1470.

Plate, *vide* ſilver.

Plate act paſſed May, 1756.

Plato, died 348 before Chriſt, aged 80.

Plautus, died 184 before Chriſt.

Playhouſe bill paſſed, obliging pieces to be inſpected before performed, 1737.

Pleadings introduced, 786; changed from French to Engliſh, as a favour from Edward III. to his people, in the 50th, or jubilee year, 1362.

Pliny, the elder, died 79, aged 56.

Pliny, the younger, died 116.

Plotinus, the philoſopher, died in 370.

Plunket, Oliver, Popiſh archbiſhop of Armagh, hanged at Tyburn, with Edward Fitzharris, July 1, 1681; the firſt for a conſpiracy, carried on with France for an inſurrection in Ireland, the latter for a libel againſt the king.

Plutarch, died 119, aged 69.

Plymouth burnt by the French, 1377.

Plymouth, earldom of, created 1682. (name Windſor.)

Pocock, reverend Dr. Edward, born 1604, died 1691.

Poland embraced Chriſtianity, 965; kingdom of, began, 999; pacification treaty, 1717; king of, carried off by the confederates, and wounded, Nov.

Nov. 3, 1771; divided between Pruſſia, Ruſſia, and Germany, 1773. This crown is elective.
Pole, cardinal, died Nov 18, 1558, aged 58.
Polemburgh, Dutch painter, born 1586, died 1660.
Polignac, cardinal, French writer, died 1741.
Politicians, the term firſt uſed in France, 1569.
Poll-tax firſt levied by act of parliament, 1380; reimpoſed according to the ſtation and riches of the perſon, 1513.
Polybius, born at Megelopolis, 205; died 124 before Chriſt.
Polycarpus, died 167.
Pomfret, reverend Mr. died young, 1709.
Pomfret, earldom of, created 1721. (name Fermor.)
Pompey, killed in Egypt, 48 before Chriſt.
Pondicherry, taken from the French, 1761.
Ponſonby of Syſonby, barony, created 1739. (name Ponſonby.)
Pontefract, Yorkſhire, chartered by Richard III.
Pool, Dorſetſhire, chartered before the 14th of Edward III.
Poor, firſt Engliſh ſtatute reſpecting them, 1496; preſent laws formed on the 39th and 43d of Elizabeth.
Pope, Sir Thomas, founder of Trinity-college, Oxford, born 1508, died 1558.
Pope, Alexander, died 1744, aged 55.
Pope, the firſt, 704, demanded an annual ſum from every cathedral and monaſtery in Chriſtendom, but refuſed, 1226; collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226; reſidence, of, removed to Avignon, where it continued 70 years, 1308; their demand on England refuſed by parliament, 1363.
Pope's authority firſt introduced into England, 1070; abrogated by Parliament, 1534; the word Pope ſtruck out of all books, 1541.
Popery aboliſhed in Sweden, 1544.
Porcheſter caſtle, Hampſhire, ſaid to be built, 380 before Chriſt.
Porphyry, died about 304, aged 71.
Porta, Battiſta, Italian writer, died 1615.

Porteus,

Porteus, captain, hanged by the mob at Edinburgh, Sept. 7, 1736. He was captain of a guard attending the execution of a ſmuggler, and being inſulted by the populace, without the previous formalities of law, he ordered his men to fire, which killed ſeveral; for this he was tried and condemned; but being pardoned, the mob broke open the priſon, and hanged him.

Portland, dukedom of, created 1716. (name Bentinck.)

Portland Iſle caſtle built by Henry VIII.

Portmore, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Collier.)

Portobello taken from the Spaniards by admiral Vernon, Nov. 22, 1739.

Portſmouth burnt, 1265; again, by the French, 1377; again, 1760; Dock burnt, July 27, 1770.

Portſmouth, earldom of, created 1743. (name Wallop.)

Portugal, formerly called Luſitania, with the reſt of Spain, became ſubject to the Moors, 713, and continued ſo till conquered by Alphonſo, 1093; who became the firſt king, 1139; king of, ſhot at, September 3, 1758.

Poſt, method of carrying of letters, invented by the univerſity of Paris in the 15th century.

Poſt horſes, eſtabliſhed in Germany, 1641.

Poſt-office, general, eſtabliſhed December 27, 1660; took place in Scotland, 1695; penny eſtab. 1683.

Poſtel, William, French writer, born 1505, died 1581.

Potatoes firſt brought from America, by Sir Francis Drake, 1586; introduced into Ireland, 1610; into England, 1650.

Potter, archbiſhop of Canterbury, died 1747, aged 73.

Pouch, captain, the leader of an inſurrection in Northamptonſhire, hanged, 1607.

Poulet, earldom of, created 1706. (name Poulet.)

Pouſſin, Nich. French painter, born 1594, died 1665.

Pouſſin, Gaſpar, Italian painter, born 1613, died 1673.

Powdering the hair took its riſe from ſome of the ballad-ſingers at the fair of St. Germain, whitening their heads to make themſelves ridiculous, 1614.

Powerſcourt, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1743. (name Wingfield.)

Powis, earldom of, created 1748. (name Herbert.)

Poyning's law paſſed at Drogheda, 1495.

Pragmatic ſanction firſt took place, 1740.

Praiſe-God-Barebones, a parliament ſo called, from the name of one of the members, met July 4, 1653. This parliament conſiſted of 144 members, ſummoned by Cromwell, who were to ſit 15 months, and then to chuſe a freſh parliament themſelves.

Praxiteles, the ſtatuary, died after 288 before Chriſt.

Praying towards the Eaſt, ordered by the Pope, 532.

Predeſtination eſtabliſhed by Lucidus, a prieſt of Gaul, 470.

Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, the firſt in England, eſtabliſhed at Wandſworth, Surry, Nov. 20, 1572, by the Puritans.

Preſbyterianiſm ſet up in Scotland, 1638. See Epiſcopacy.

Preſſing ſupported by cuſtom, as far back as records can be found; the firſt commiſſion to preſs ſeamen, 29 Edw. III. *Vide* Remarkable Occurrences, 1544.

Preſton Guild eſtabliſhed, 1172; town chartered, 1684.

Pretender, the old, born June 10, 1688; married 1719; died 1766; the young, born March 20, 1720.

Priam, king of Troy, died 1184 before Chriſt.

Prideaux, Humphry, born 1648, died 1724.

Primogeniture, right of, came in with the feudal law, 1070.

Prince of Wales, title of, firſt given the king's eldeſt ſons, 1286.

Printing, Chineſe mode on tablets, invented 930; with types, by L. Koſter, at Harlaem, 1440; firſt made public by John Guttenburgh, of Mentz, 1458; firſt brought into England, by William Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471, who had a preſs in Weſtminſter till 1494, when he died; the firſt Greek book printed, 1476; Hebrew book ditto, 1478.

Prior, Matthew, died September 18, 1721, aged 56.
Priories, 110, ſuppreſſed by order of council, 1414.
Privilege of parliament, reſpecting debts, relinquiſhed, 1770.
Procaccini, Italian painter, born 1548, died 1626.
Procopius, the Roman hiſtorian, flouriſhed 529.
Prodicus flouriſhed 436 before Chriſt.
Prometheus ſtruck fire from flints, about 1715 before Chriſt. He being the firſt perſon, is ſaid to have ſtolen it from heaven. Became author of all arts among the Greeks, 1687 before Chriſt.
Propertius, the Roman poet, died 11 before Chriſt.
Prophets, French, pretended Dr. Emms would riſe out of the grave, 1706.
Protectorate, that of the earl of Pembroke, began Oct. 1216; ended by his death the ſame year; of the duke of Bedford, began 1422; ended by his death, Sept. 1435; of the duke of Gloceſter, began April, 1483; ended by his aſſuming the royal dignity, June, 1483; of Somerſet, began 1547; ended by his reſignation, 1549; of Oliver Cromwell, began December, 1653; ended by his death, 1658; of Richard Cromwell, began 1658; ended by his reſignation, April, 1659.
Proteſtants, name of, began from the diet of Spires, 1529; bloody execution of at Thorn, 1724.
Pruſſia, anciently poſſeſſed by the Venedi, whoſe kings were deſcended from Arthirius, firſt king of the Hiruli, on the Baltic, 320 before Chriſt. The Venedi were conquered by the Boruſſi, who inhabited the Riphæen mountains. Thence the country was called Boruſſia, or Pruſſia, which was ſubdued by the Mercian knights, ſent by the emperor, Frederic II. 1215; weary of the extortions of their governors, they revolted to Jagello, king of Poland, 1219. The grand maſter of the Teutonic order conquered the Poles, and kept poſſeſſion till 1700, when he was made a king.
Proteſtantiſm, firſt tolerated in Germany, 1624; ditto in Bohemia, 1707.

Prudentius, born 348, died 412.

Prynne, Wm. a barriſter, born 1600; ſentenced by the ſtar-chamber to ſtand twice in the pillory, and loſe his ears, to pay 5000l. and be impriſoned for life, for a libel againſt plays, and Laud's innovations in religious worſhip, 1633; pilloried, May, 1634 and June, 1637; his ſentence reverſed, and he took his ſeat in the long parliament, Nov. 28, 1640; died October 24, 1669.

Ptolemy, flouriſhed 140.

Public houſes, a power of licenſing them firſt granted to Sir Giles Montpeſſon, and Sir Francis Michel, for their own emolument, 1621.

Puffendorff, died 1694, aged 62.

Pulteney, William, eſq. ſtruck out of the liſt of privy councellors, July 1, 1731.

Pulteney, earl of Bath, died in 1770.

Pulvis fulminans, firſt known to Roger Bacon, 1290.

Pumps firſt invented, 1425.

Punic war. The firſt commenced, 264; the ſecond, 218; the third, 149 before Chriſt.

Purbachius, the mathematician, flouriſhed 1461.

Purgatory introduced, 511.

Purification of the bleſſed Virgin, feaſt of, eſtabliſhed, 552.

Purple, diſcovery of it, about 500 before Chriſt.

Purple, the, given to the cardinals by Paul II. 1465.

Pyrrhus, began to reign at Epirus, 295; wounded in a battle with the Romans, in which he loſt 20,000 men, they, 5000; killed, as he was fighting, by a woman's throwing a tile at his head, 272 before Chriſt.

Pythagoras, died 497 before Chriſt, aged 80.

Q.

QUADRANTS, (ſolar) introduced at Rome, 290 before Chriſt.

Qualification act for members of parliament paſſed, 1711.

Quebec taken from the French, Sept. 13, 1759, when general Wolfe was ſlain.

Queen's

Queen's college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIth's queen, 1548. (19 fellows.)
Queen's college, Oxford, founded by R. Eglesfield, 1340. (16 fellows.)
Queensbury, Scots dukedom of, created 1684. (name Douglas.)
Quevedo, died 1647.
Quick silver, its use in refining silver discovered, 1540.
Quin, the comedian, died 1766, aged 73.
Quinault, Phil. French writer, born 1635, died 1688.
Quintillian, died about 95.
Quiros, De, his voyage made, 1595.

R.

RAAY, Scots barony, created 1628. (name Mackay.)
Rabelais, Francis, born 1483, died 1553.
Rabit-woman, the affair of, 1726.
Rabutin, count de Bussy, born 1622, died 1693.
Racan, marquis of, French writer, born 1589, died 1670.
Racine, French writer, died 1699, aged 59.
Radcliff, Dr. John, died Nov. 1, 1714.
Radclivian library, Oxford, opened April 13, 1745.
Radnor chartered by queen Elizabeth.
Radnor, earldom of, created 1765. (name Bouverie.)
Raimond Lulle, the enthusiast, appeared 1287.
Rainbow, theory of, given by Dedominis, 1591, who died 1616.
Raine's charity took place, 1758.
Rainwell, John, mayor of London, 1426.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, for a conspiracy to set Arabella Stuart on the throne, was sentenced to die, 1603; but reprieved and after a long confinement in the Tower, was, at his request, sent to the West Indies, with a fleet, in search of a gold mine, that he pretended to know of, but not finding it, and wilfully burning a town belonging to Spain, to satisfy the Spaniards, he was beheaded on his former sentence, Oct. 29, 1618, aged 76

Ramſey Abbey, in Hunts, built 969; 100 houſes burnt, May 21, 1763.
Ramſey, William, the poet, died 1180.
Ramus, Peter, French writer, born 1515, died 1573.
Randolph, Thomas, born 1605, died 1634.
Ranelagh, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1628. (name Jones.)
Ranza caſtle, Arran Iſle, Scotland, built before 1380.
Raphael, born at Urbin, 1483, died 1520.
Rapin, Nicholas, died 1607.
Rapin de Thoyras, died May 16, 1725, aged 64.
Ratcliffe, Mr. beheaded, Dec. 8, 1746, for taking part in the rebellion.
Ratiſbon, built 1187 before Chriſt.
Ravenſworth, barony of, created 1747. (name Liddel.)
Ray, reverend John, the mathematician, born 1628; died 1706.
Reading abbey, Berks, built 1121.
Rebellion, of the Engliſh, againſt William II. in favour of his brother, Robert, 1088; extinguiſhed 1090.
—— of the Welch, who defeated the Normans and Engliſh, 1095.
—— of the barons, Apr. 1215, compromiſed by the grant of Magna Charta, June 15, following.
—— of ditto, 1262, ended 1267.
—— under Wat Tyler, 1381, which took its riſe from ſome tax-gatherers ill-treating the daughter of a blackſmith in Eſſex, (when collecting the poll-tax) who knocked out the tax-gatherer's brains with his hammer. The action was applauded, the neighbourhood joined in the ſedition, and the flame ſpread in an inſtant over the whole country. See Tyler.
—— in Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the vice-roy, and preſumptive heir to the crown, was ſlain, 1399. See Richard II.
—— againſt Richard 1399, ended with the death of the king. See Richard II.
—— of the Engliſh and Welch, 1400, ended 1407.

Rebellion

Rebellion of Jack Cade, in favour of the duke of York, June 1, 1450. See Cade.

—— in favour of the Houſe of York, 1452, which ended in the impriſonment of Hen. VI. and ſeating Edward IV. of York. on the throne, 1464. See Henry VI; Edward IV.

—— of the Engliſh in Yorkſhire, owing to ſome encroachments reſpecting St. Leonard's hoſpital, in York, 1469.

—— under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulſion of Edward IV. and the reſtoration of Henry VI. the ſame year. See Edward IV.

—— under Edward IV. 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI. See Henry VI.

—— of the earl of Richmond againſt Richard III. 1485, which ended with the death of Richard. See Richard III; Henry VII.

—— under Lamb. Simnel, who pretended to be Richard IIId's nephew, 1487, which ended the ſame year, in diſcovering that Simnel was a baker's ſon: he was pardoned. See Simnel.

—— under Flammoc, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath. See Blackheath.

—— of the Engliſh, on account of deſtroying the monaſteries, 1536; ended the ſame year.

—— of ditto, owing to incloſures and oppreſſions of the gentry, 1549; ſuppreſſed the ſame year.

—— in favour of lady Jane Grey, againſt queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of lady Jane. See Grey, lady Jane, and Mary.

—— of Sir Thomas Wiat, againſt the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain, &c. 1554.

—— of the Roman Catholics againſt queen Elizabeth, 1559; ſuppreſſed the ſame year.

—— of the Iriſh under the earl of Tyrone, 1599; ſuppreſſed 1601.

—— under the earl of Eſſex, againſt Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601. See Elizabeth; Eſſex.

—— againſt Charles I. 1639; ended with his death, 1649. See Charles I.

Rebellion of the Iriſh under Roger More, Sir Phelim O'Niel, &c. againſt the Engliſh in Ireland, 1641; ended 1651.

—— under the duke of Monmouth 1685, which ended in his death. See Monmouth.

—— of the Scotch under the old Pretender, 1715; quelled 1716.

—— of the Scotch under the young Pretender, 1745; quelled 1746.

—— of the Americans, on account of taxes, 1775. See Conſpiracies.

Recolets, the, eſtabliſhed in France, 1584.

Redwald, ſucceeded Ethelbert, as 7th king of Britain, 616; eſtabliſhed Edwin on the throne of Northumberland, 617; died 624; and was ſucceeded in the monarchy by Edwin.

Reformation, the, begun by Hen. VIIIth's caſting off the Pope's ſupremacy, and introducing the Proteſtant religion into this country, 1530; completed by Edward VI. 1547.

Regiomontanus, the mathematician, flouriſhed 1476.

Regiſters, parochial, firſt appointed, 1538.

Regnier, Mathurin, French writer, born 1573, died 1613.

Religious houſes diſſolved by Henry VIII. 1537.

Rembrandt, Dutch painter, born 1606, died 1668.

Reni, Guido, Italian painter, born 1575, died 1642.

Retz, cardinal de, died 1679.

Revolution in Great Britain, took place by the prince of Orange's taking poſſeſſion of the throne, November 5, 1688.

Rhees, the laſt king of South-Wales, killed 1094.

Rhode Iſland, New England, ſettled 1637, 1644; charter granted 1662; vacated by order, 1684; re-aſſumed, 1689.

Rhodes taken by the Saracens, and the Coloſſus ſold, which weighed 720,000lb. 652; taken from the Turks, 1308; retaken by them, 1522.

Rhudland caſtle, Flintſhire, rebuilt ſoon after 1063.

Rice

Rice firſt noticed in South Carolina, growing naturally, 1702.

Richard I. ſecond ſon of Henry II. born at Oxford, 1157; inveſted with the duchy of Guienne and Poictou, in his father's life time; prevailed on by his mother to rebel againſt his father, 1173; ſubmitted to him, 1183; excommunicated by the pope's legate, for being the chief ſpring of diſcord, and interrupting the Cruſade, 1189; a new breach with his father, the ſame year; ſucceeded him on the throne, Sept. 3, ditto; ſet out on the Cruſade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 19, 1190; took Meſſina, the end of the year, married Berengaria, daughter of the king of Navarre, ſhe being with him, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king priſoner, 1191; taken priſoner near Vienna, on his return home, by the duke of Auſtria, who confined him, and loaded him with irons, Dec. 20, 1192; ranſomed for 300,000l. Feb. 4, 1194; returned to England, March 20, following, and crowned again; wounded in the ſhoulder with an arrow at the caſtle of Chaluz near Limoges, of which he died, April 6, 1199, and was ſucceeded by his brother John. See Henry II.

Richard II. ſon to Edward the Black Prince, born at Bourdeaux, Jan. 6, 1367; made guardian of the kingdom, Auguſt 30, 1372; created prince of Wales, 1376; ſucceeded his grandfather, Edward III. on the throne, June 21, 1377, crowned July 16 following; married Anne, ſiſter to the empreſs of Germany, Jan. 14, 1382; dethroned, 1387; reſumed the government, 1389; buried his queen, Auguſt 3, 1394; affianced to Iſabella, daughter of France, then only ſeven years old, autumn, 1396; on the death of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, ſeized the Lancaſtrian eſtate, 1399; went to Ireland the ſame year to revenge the death of his couſin, the earl of March, heir to the crown, there ſlain in oppoſing a rebellion; in the

mean time, Henry, the duke of Lancaſter's ſon, came over to England in July, and raiſed an army to recover his eſtate, and was joined by all the people: on Richard's return, he was taken priſo-priſoner by Henry, and ſent to the Tower, Sept. 1, 1399; reſigned his crown to Henry, Sept. 28, following, and was ſucceeded by this Henry IV. duke of Lancaſter, grandſon to Edward III. Richard was murdered, Jan. 1400, in Pomfret-caſtle, and buried at Langley, but removed to Weſtminſter.

Richard III. brother to Edward IV. married Ann Nevil, the widow of Edward, Henry VIth's ſon, (whom he had murdered) 1471; elected king, on his nephew, Edward Vth's being depoſed, June 20, 1483; crowned July 6, following; again at York, Sept. 8; buried his ſon Edward, April, 1484; poiſoned his queen the ſame year; his dominions invaded by his fifth couſin, Henry, earl of Richmond, who gave him battle at Boſworth, where Richard was ſlain, Auguſt 22, 1485, aged 32; he was buried at Leiceſter, and ſucceeded by the victor Henry VII. See Grey; Edward, Henry VIth's ſon; Henry VII; Gloceſter, duke of; Edward V.

Richardſon, Samuel, died 1761, aged 57.

Richmond-caſtle, Yorkſhire, built in Will. Iſt's reign.

Richmond palace, Surrey, built by Henry VII. (and called Richmond from his title) on the ſpot where the old palace ſtood, 1498; park, ditto, encloſed by Charles I.

Richmond, counteſs of, Henry VIIth's mother, died 1509.

Richmond, dukedom of, created 1675. (name Lenox.)

Ridley, biſhop of London, burnt at Oxford, for hereſy, October 16, 1555.

Rigaud, Hyacinth. the painter, died 1744.

Rights, bill of, paſſed 1628, which ſecured to the ſubject the privileges of Magna Charta.

Riot act paſſed 1 Geo. I. 1714.

Riot

Riot in St. George's Fields, May 10, 1768.

Rippon monaſtery, in Yorkſhire, built 677; town chartered by James I.

River Lee, Herts, act paſſed to make it navigable; the firſt for an inland river, 1425.

River, New, brought to London, 1614.

Rivers, earl of, father to Edward IVth's queen, beheaded by the mutineers in Northamptonſhire, a few days after the battle of Banbury, 1469.

Rivers, earl of, uncle to Edward V. beheaded at Pontefract, by order of Richard, duke of Gloceſter, for taking arms in defence of his nephew the young king, June 13, 1483.

Rizzio, a muſician, the favourite and paramour of Mary, queen of Scots, murdered in the queen's preſence, by her huſband, lord Darnly, and his party, March 9, 1566.

Robin Hood and Little John, great robbers, in 1189; Robin Hood died 1247.

Robert, eldeſt ſon of William I. ſucceeded his father in the duchy of Normandy, 1087; mortgaged his duchy to William II. for 10,000 marks to enable him to go on the Cruſade, 1096; in his abſence his younger brother, Henry, mounted the Engliſh throne, vacant by the death of William II. 1100; invited by the Engliſh to take their crown, and came over with an army for that purpoſe; but when in ſight of his brother's forces, he reſigned his pretenſions to him for a penſion of 3000 marks, 1101; taken priſoner by his brother Henry, when he conquered Normandy, 1106; confined in Cardiff-caſtle, where he died, 1134. See Henry I. William I. and II.

Roch abbey. Yorkſhire, founded 1147.

Rochefoucald, cardinal, died 1645.

Rochefoucald, duke of, died 1680, aged 68.

Rocheſter walled in, and the priory and church began building about 600; firſt biſhop was Juſtus, 604; caſtle built by William the Conqueror about 1070;

bridge built 1392; cathedral rebuilt, 1080; city burnt 1137.

Rocheſter, Wilmot, earl of, died July 26, 1680, aged 32.

Rochford, earldom of, created 1695. (name Zuleiſtein de Naſſau)

Rockingham, marquiſate of, created 1746. (name Watſon Wentworth.)

Roden, Iriſh earldom of, created 1771. (name Jocelyn.)

Rollin, Charles, died 1741, aged 80.

Rollo, firſt duke of Normandy, conquered that country from the crown of France, 876.

Rollo, Scots barony, created 1650. (name Rollo.)

Roman emperor, the firſt was Auguſtus, 27 before Xt.

Roman highways made in Britain, 415.

Romano, Julio, painter, died 1546, aged 54.

Romans, the, quitted Britain for good, 426. See Julius Cæſar.

Romanelli, Italian painter, born 1612, died 1662.

Rome, founded April 20, 753 before Chriſt, in the year of the world, 3351, in the fourth year of the ſixth Olympiad. Romulus was the firſt king. Walled, and the common ſewers made in it, 602; burnt by the Gauls, 388; the capitol and the temple of Janus built, 207; its capitol burnt, 83 before Chriſt; Pompey's theatre burnt, 250.

Romney, barony of, created 1716. (name Marſham.)

Romulus. See Rome.

Ronſard, Peter, French poet, died 1585, aged 60.

Rooke, admiral, George, died 1708, aged 47.

Roſa, Salvat. Italian painter, born 1615, died 1673.

Roſamond, miſtreſs to Henry II. 1172; ſhut up at Woodſtock, 1189; died ſoon after.

Roſcius flouriſhed 50 before Chriſt.

Roſcommon, earl of, died 1684.

Roſeberry, Scots earldom of, created 1703. (name Primroſe.)

Roſſo, Italian painter, born 1496, died 1541.

Rotenhamer, Dutch painter, born 1564, died 1604.

Rochet,

Rothes, Scots earldom of, created 1457. (name Pepys.)
Rotheſay caſtle, Bute Iſle, Scotland, built before 1263.
Rotrou, French writer, born 1609, died 1650.
Rouen, city of, taken, when the king of Navarre was ſlain, 1562.
Rougemont caſtle, Exon, ſaid to be built by Julius Cæſar.
Rowe, Nicholas, died Dec. 6, 1718, aged 44.
Rowe, Elizabeth, died Feb. 20, 1737, aged 63.
Rowley, William, cotemporary with Shakeſpeare.
Roxana, and her ſon Alexander, killed by Caſſander, 311 before Chriſt.
Roxburgh, Scots dukedom of, created 1707. (name Ker.)
Rubens, Sir Paul, born 1577, died 1640.
Rumſey abbey, Hants, built 972.
Rump parliament, met 1659; ſo called from an alluſion to the Rump of a fowl, it conſiſting only of a few of the old parliament.
Rupert, prince, died Nov. 29, 1682, aged 62.
Ruſſel, lord, ſon of the earl of Bedford, beheaded in Lincoln's-inn Fields, for being concerned in the Rye-houſe plot, which ſee, July 21, 1683.
Ruſſia not renowned till the natives attempted to take Conſtantinople, 864; conquered by the Crim Tartars, 1240; and governed by lords tributary to them, till 1300; the non-payment of the tribute occaſioned wars, which ended in their independency. The firſt Czar, 1553; eſtabliſhed as an empire, 1721.
Ruſſia company eſtabliſhed in England, 1555.
Ruthven, Scots barony, created 1651. (name Ruthven.)
Rutland, dukedom of, created 1703. (name Manners.)
Ruyſch, Fred. the anatomiſt, born at the Hague, 1638; died 1731.
Ruyter, admiral, died in 1676, aged 69.
Rye, burnt by the French, 1377.
Rye-houſe plot (a plot to aſſaſſinate Charles II. at a place called Ryehouſe, in his way to Newmarket,)

prevented by the king's houſe at Newmarket, accidentally taking fire, which haſtened him away eight days before the plot was to take place, March 22; diſcovered June 12, 1683. See Ruſſell.

Ryer, Peter du, French writer, born 1605, died 1678.

Ryſbrack, the ſculptor, died in 1762.

S.

SABBATICAL year, the firſt, 1444 before Chriſt.

Sabines, the rape of the, by the Romans, 750 before Chriſt.

Sacchi, And. Italian painter, born 1601, died 1661.

Sacheverel, reverend Dr. ſilenced for three years, March 23, 1710, for inveighing againſt adminiſtration in a ſermon at St. Paul's.

Sackville, lord George, tried Auguſt 15, 1760.

Sacred, firſt added to the king's title, 1603.

Saddles in uſe, 340. See Side-Saddles.

Sadler, John, born 1615, died 1674.

Saffron-Walden, firſt chartered by Edward VI.

Saffron plant brought to England in Edward IIId's reign.

Sail cloth firſt manufactured here, 1599.

St. Agatha monaſtery, near Richmond, Yorkſhire, founded 1151.

St. Alban's chartered by Edward VI.

St. Alban's, dukedom of, created 1683. (name Beauclerk.)

St. Andrews univerſity, founded 1412; St. Leonard's college, founded 1524; New college, 1536.

St. Aſaph, biſhopric, founded about 560.

St. Chriſtopher's, ſettled by the French and Engliſh, 1626.

St. George of Hatley, Iriſh barony, created 1763. (name St. George.)

St. Germans, Cornwall, incorporated by 5th of Eliz.

St. Helena firſt taken poſſeſſion of, by the Engliſh, 1600; taken by the Dutch, 1673; retaken by the Engliſh the ſame year.

St.

St. Ives, Cornwall, incorporated 1641.
St. James's, formerly an hoſpital, made a palace by Henry VIII.
St. John of Bletſoe, barony of, created 1558. (name St. John.)
St. Louis, order of, in France, inſtituted 1693.
St. Michael, order of, inſtituted by Lewis XI. 1469.
Salic law, confirmed in the reign of Pharamond of France, 424.
Saliſbury, Richard Neville, earl of, wounded, and taken priſoner at the battle of Wakefield, and beheaded at Pontefract, 1461.
Saliſbury, counteſs of, niece to Richard III. the laſt of the Plantagenets, beheaded, for taking part with cardinal Pole, againſt the reformation, May 27, 1540.
Saliſbury, earldom of, created 1605. (name Cecil.)
Saliſbury biſhopric formed by uniting Sherborne and Wilton, 1071; cathedral finiſhed, 1258; town chartered by Henry III; hoſpital for clergymen's widows, founded 1683.
Saliſbury, Burnet, biſhop of, died 1714.
Saliſbury, Sally, died in Newgate, Feb. 25, 1724.
Sallo, Dennis de, French writer, born 1626, died 1669.
Salluſtius, died in 34 before Chriſt.
Salt duties formed, June 15, 1702.
Salt mines, Staffordſhire, diſcovered 1670.
Saltaſh, Cornwall, incorporated by 35th Charles II.
Salton, Scots viſcount, title of, created 1445. (name Fraſer.)
Saltwood caſtle, Kent, firſt built by the Romans.
Samnite war, ended 272 before Chriſt, having continued 71 years.
Sampſon, pulled down the temple of Dagon, and deſtroyed 3000 Philiſtines, 1117 before Chriſt, having been the avenger of Iſrael 20 years.
Samuel, born 1139, died 1061 before Chriſt.
Sandown-caſtle, near Deal, erected by Henry VIII.

Sand-

Sandwich, earldom of, created 1660. (name Mountagu.)

Sandwich ſeaport deſtroyed by an earthquake, 1580.

Sandys, Sir Edwin, born about 1561; died 1629.

Sandys, of Ombersley, barony of, created 1743. (name Sandys.)

Sanquir, lord, hanged for murder, 1612.

Santeuil, John Bapt. French writer, born 1630, died 1697.

Sanzio Raphael, painter, born at Urbin, 1483, died 1520.

Sappho. She lived 603 before Chriſt.

Sarah, Abraham's wife, died 1859 before Chriſt, aged 127.

Saracens conquered Spain, 713; 70,000 ſlain in battle by Ramirus king of Spain, 844; empire of, finiſhed by Bagdad's being taken by the Tartars, 1258.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whoſe poſſeſſion it was till 1708, when it was taken by an Engliſh fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king. The firſt king was Victor, who abdicated the throne, in favour of his ſon, 1730, and died in priſon, 1732.

Sardis, city of, burnt by the Athenians, 504 before Chriſt.

Sark iſland, conquered by the Engliſh in queen Elizabeth's reign.

Sarpi, father Paul, born 1552; died 1623.

Sarraſin, John, French writer, died 1654.

Sarto, And. Del, Italian painter, born 1478; died 1520.

Saturn, temple of, founded, and the feſtivals called Saturnalia, inſtituted at Rome, Dec. 407 before Chriſt.

Saturn, four of its ſatellites diſcovered by Simon Mayer, 1609; ring diſcovered by Huygens 1634; the fifth Satellite diſcovered by Huygens 1655.

Saul, firſt king of Iſrael, began to reign 1095; killed himſelf 1055 before Chriſt.

Saumaiſe, Claude de, French writer, born 1588; died 1653.
Saunderſon, the mathematician, died 1739, aged 57.
Savage, Richard, born 1698; condemned for murder, 1727; pardoned, 1728; died about 1740.
vile, Sir Henry, born 1549; died 1622.
voy erected into a dukedom, 1188.
Sawmills firſt erected near London 1633, but afterwards demoliſhed.
Saxe, Count, died 1750, aged 54.
Saxo Grammaticus wrote the Daniſh hiſtory, 1170.
Saxons (the) arrived in England, 449, having been invited over by the Britons; for they applied to Rome for aid againſt the Scots, and were refuſed.
Say and Sele, viſcount, title of, created 1624. (name Fiennes.)
Scævola, Mutius, burnt his right hand, before Porſenna, for having accidentally killed his ſecretary, when he deſigned to have ſlain *him*; 508 before Chriſt.
Scales, lord, murdered by a ferryman, Aug. 19, 1460.
Scaliger, Julius Cæſar, died 1558, aged 75.
Scaliger, Joſeph, French writer, died 1609, aged 69.
Scanderberg, died 1467, aged 63.
Scarborough, earldom of, created 1690. (name Lumley.)
Scarlet, art of dying, invented, 1000; colour ſaid to be firſt found by Drabel, about 1624.
Scarron, Paul, French writer, born, 1610; died 1660.
Scarſdale, barony, created, 1761. (name Curzon.)
Scenes firſt introduced into theatres, 1533.
Schidoni, Italian painter, born 1580, died 1616.
Schomberg, duke of, a Dutch general, came over with William III. landed in Ireland with an army, Aug. 13, 1689; killed at the battle of the Boyne, 1690.
Scipio, Africanus, died 186 before Chriſt.
Scipio, Cn. took the two camps of Aſdrubal and Syphax, killed 40,000 of their men, and took 6000 priſoners, 214 before Chriſt.
Scotch money, the ſame as in England, till 1354.

Scot-

Scotland, hiſtory of, began 328 before Chriſt; received the Chriſtian faith about 203; invaded by the king of Norway, near Loch Lomond, 1263; on the death of Alexander III. was diſputed by 12 candidates, who ſubmitted their claims to the arbitration of Edward I. of England, 1285; its regalia and crown taken and brought to England, with the coronation chair, now in Weſtminſter-abbey, 1296. See Union, Mary q. of Scots, James I. &c.
Scott, Rev. John, born 1638; died 1695.
Scotus John, died 883.
Scribes and Phariſees, ſect of, commenced 31 before Chriſt.
Scuderi, Geo. French writer, born 1603; died 1667.
Scudery, Magdalen de, French writer, died 1701.
Sculpture ſuppoſed to be invented about 1900 before Chriſt.
Sea-fight, with the French, when 200 of their ſhips were taken, laden with wine, 1297.
—— on the coaſt of Britain, between the Engliſh, under Sir Thomas Knevet, and the French under Primauget, when both the admirals ſhips were burnt, 1512.
—— between the Engliſh, under Sir Edward Howard, and the French under Prejeant, when the former were beaten, and Howard ſlain, April 25, 1513.
—— off Calais, between the Engliſh and the Spaniſh Armada, 1588.
—— in Dover road, between the Engliſh, under Blake, and the Dutch, under Tromp, June 29, 1652.
—— near Portland, with the Dutch, under the ſame admirals, when the Dutch were beaten, Feb. 18, 1653.
—— again, near the coaſt of Flanders, when the Dutch were beaten, June 2, 1653.
—— again, to the loſs of the Dutch, when Tromp was killed, July 9, 1653.
—— off Cadiz, between the Engliſh, under Blake, and the Spaniards, when 2 galleons were taken, worth two million pieces of eight, Sept. 1656.

Sea-

Sea-fight, when 130 ſail of Dutch merchantmen were taken by the duke of York, before war was declared, Nov. 1664.

—— between the Engliſh, under the duke of York, and the Dutch, under Obdam, when the Engliſh conquered, and the Dutch loſt 19 ſhips, the Engliſh only one, June 3, 1665.

—— between the Engliſh, under the duke of Albemarle, and the Dutch and French joined, which laſted four days, June 1, 1666.

—— at the mouth of the Thames, between the Engliſh, under prince Rupert, and the Dutch under Ruyter, 80 ſail each, when the former were victorious, and 3 Dutch admirals were killed, July 25, 1666.

—— Dutch fleet ſailed up the Medway, almoſt as far as Chatham, and deſtroyed great part of the Engliſh fleet, June 11, 1667.

—— near Martinico, with the French, when their ſhips were burnt, June 25, 1667.

—— twelve Algerine pirates deſtroyed by Sir Edward Spragg, 1671.

—— at Solebay, between the Engliſh and French joined, under the duke of York, and Marſhal D'Etrées, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, when the Dutch retired, May 28, 1672.

—— again, on the coaſt of Holland, between the combined fleets, under prince Rupert and D'Etrées, and the Dutch, under Ruyter, May 28, 1673.

—— again, under the ſame commanders, June 4, 1673.

—— at the mouth of the Texel, under the ſame commanders, Aug. 11, 1673.

—— Engliſh and Dutch, under lord Torrington, beat by the French, off Beachy head, June 30, 1690.

—— French beat, off La Hogue, by Rook, May 19, 1692.

—— Spaniards and French beat by the Dutch and Engliſh, under Sir George Rook, near Vigo, Aug. 15, 1702.

Sea-

Sea-fight off Carthagena, between the French and Engliſh, under admiral Benbow, Aug. 19, 1722.
—— Spaniſh fleet deſtroyed by Sir George Byng, off Cape Paſſaro in the Mediterranean, Aug. 11, 1718.
——off Toulon, between the combined fleets of France and Spain, and the Engliſh, under admiral Mathews, Feb. 9, 1744.
—— the Alcide and Lys, French ſhips, taken by Capt. Howe, off Newfoundland, June, 1755.
—— De la Clue, French admiral, defeated by Boſcawen, off Ceuta, 1759.
——off Belleiſle, between the Engliſh, under Hawke, and the French, under Conflans, where the latter were beaten, Nov. 1759.
Seaforth, Iriſh earldom of, created 1771. (name Mackenzie.)
Seal, Great, of England, firſt uſed, 1050.
Sealing writings firſt introduced, 1085.
Seaton, Rev. Thomas, who inſtituted the prize-poems at Cambridge, born about 1684; died 1750.
Secretary of ſtates office began, 1530.
Sedan-chairs introduced by the duke of Buckingham, about 1581.
Sedley, Sir Charles, born about 1639; died about 1720.
Sefton, Iriſh earldom of, created 1771. (name Molyneux.)
Sejanus, died 31.
Selden, John, born 1584; died 1654.
Selkirk, Scots earldom of, created, 1646. (name Douglas.)
Semiramis, queen of Aſſyria, died 1965 before Chriſt.
Semper eadem ordered by the queen to be uſed as her motto, Dec. 14, 1702.
Semple, Scots viſcount, title of, created 1488. (name Semple.)
Seneca born at Corduba, in 1; died 64.
Senegal taken by the Engliſh, from the French, May 1, 1758.

Sennache-

Sennacherib, 185,000 of the army of, ſlain by an angel in one night, 710 before Chriſt.
Sermons penned in a canting ſtile, about 1662.
Serres, John de, French writer, died 1598.
Servetus, born at Geneva, Oct. 27, 1553.
Seſoſtris began to reign in Egypt, 1485; died 1416 before Chriſt.
Settle, Elkanah, born, 1648; died 1724.
Settlement, Iriſh act of, paſſed, 1662; repealed 1689.
Severn, the, turned from its channel, by a great piece of land moving from its place, and croſſing the current, near Bildewas bridge, Shropſhire, May 27, 1773.
Severus, died 211, aged 56.
Sevigne, Marchioneſs de, born 1626; died 1696.
Sewin's Land, New Holland, diſcovered by the Dutch, 1622.
Seymour, lord, who married Catherine Parr, Henry VIIIth's widow, and brother to the protector, beheaded on Tower-hill, for caballing againſt his brother, March 20, 1549.
Shada, died 1649.
Shadwell, Thomas, born, 1640; died Nov. 20, 1692.
Shafteſbury, Ant. Aſhley, earl of, born 1621; died 1683.
Shafteſbury, Cooper, earl of, died 1713.
Shafteſbury, Dorſetſhire, built by Alfred, 879; incorporated by Elizabeth.
Shafteſbury, earldom of, created 1672. (name Cooper.)
Shakeſpere, William, born April 23, 1564; died April 23, 1616.
Shannon, Iriſh earldom of, created 1756. (name Boyle.)
Sharp, archiſhop of St. Andrew's, Scotland, born 1618; ſhot in his coach, by the preſbyterians, July 9, 1679.
Sharp, archbiſhop of York, died 1714.
Shelburne, Iriſh earldom of, created 1753. (name Petty.)
Shem, ſon of Noah, died 1846 bef. Chriſt, aged 600.
Shepery, John, the poet, died 1542, aged 33.
Shepheard, John, executed at Tyburn, 1725.

Shep-

Shepherd, James, a coachmaker's apprentice, hanged for plotting to take away the life of George I. Mar. 1717.

Sherard of Letrim, Iriſh barony, created 1727. (name Sherard.)

Sherborne, Dorſetſhire, made a biſhop's ſee, from Wincheſter, by Ina, 705; united to Wilton, 1071; both tranſlated to Old Sarum ſoon after, thence to Saliſbury, 1218; church rebuilt between 1459 and 1504.

Sherburne, Sir Edward, born 1618; killed in a mutiny at Oxford, June 12, 1646.

Sheridan, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born 1685; died 1738.

Sherlock, William, dean of St. Paul's, born 1641; died 1707.

Sherlock, biſhop of London, died 1761.

Shillings firſt coined in England, 1505.

Ship, the firſt ſeen in Greece, arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 before Chriſt; ſhips had no port-holes before 1545, the guns being on the upper-decks only; the firſt in the Engliſh navy was Great Harry, built by Hen. VII. in 1509, and coſt 14,000l.

Ship-money, a tax to equip a fleet, firſt levied 1007; demanded by Charles I. 1632, which gave riſe to all his troubles.

Shore, Jane, miſtreſs to Edward IV. did penance at St. Paul's for adultery, 1483.

Shovel, Sir Cloudſley, loſt on the rocks of Scilly, Oct. 1707, aged, 65.

Shrewſbury monaſtery founded, 1033.

Shrewſbury, earldom of, created 1442. (name Talbot.)

Sicily, firſt peopled from Italy, 1292 before Chriſt.

Side-ſaddles firſt uſed in England, 1388. See Saddles.

Sidney, Sir Philip, born 1554; killed in battle, Sept. 22, 1586.

Sidney, Algernon, beheaded for being concerned in the Rye-houſe plot, Dec. 17, 1683.

Sidonius Apollinaris, born 430.

Sigebert, the hiſtorian, died 1113.

Sigiſ-

Sigiſmund, emperor of Germany, viſited England 1416; died 1438, aged 69.
Silk firſt brought from India, 274; the manufactory of, introduced into Europe from India, by ſome monks, 551; firſt worn in dreſs, 1455; firſt worn by the clergy in England, 1534; broad ſilk manufactured from raw ſilk in England, 1620.
Silkworm's eggs firſt brought into Europe, 527.
Silver firſt coined in Rome, 269 before Chriſt.
Silver handled knives, ſpoons, and cups, a great luxury, 1298.
Simnel, Lambert, a baker's ſon, was made to perſonate the earl of Warwick, Richard IIId's nephew: he went over to Ireland, and there ſo impoſed on the people, that he was crowned king, under the title of Edward VI. 1486; but the king ordering Warwick, who was then a priſoner in the Tower, to be publicly ſhewn, the impoſture was diſcovered; but not till Simnel had invaded England with an armed force, which he did, and gave the king battle, at Stoke, 1487, where Simnel was taken priſoner; he was too contemptible to excite Henry's reſentment, he therefore pardoned him and made him one of his ſcullions.
Simon Magus came to Rome, 41.
Simonides, the poet, flouriſhed 503 before Chriſt.
Simpſon, Robert, died, 1765.
Simpſon, Thomas, died 1761.
Singing eſtabliſhed in churches, 67.
Sion college founded by Dr. Thomas White, 1623; incorporated 1664.
Sirani, Elizabeth, Italian paintreſs, born 1638; died 1664.
Sirmond, James, French writer, born 1559: died 1651.
Sir-names, the uſe of, introduced by the Normans, to diſtinguiſh families; firſt uſed among the nobility, 1200.
Siſyphus, firſt king of Corinth, 1504 before Chriſt.
Sixtus, Quintus, pope, 1585.
Skelton, Rev. John, the poet, died 1529.

Slave-trade, epoch of, with the Portugueſe, 1443; with the Engliſh, 1562. See African Company.

Slingelanet, Peter, Dutch painter, born 1640; died 1691.

Slingſby, Sir Henry, governor of Hull, with Dr. Huet, beheaded on Tower-hill, for conſpiring againſt Oliver Cromwell, June 8, 1658.

Sloane, Sir Hans, born 1660; died Jan. 11, 1752.

Smerwick-haven, Ireland, fortified, 1578.

Smith, Rev. Dr. Thomas, born, 1638; died 1710.

Smith, Robert, died 1769.

Smollet, Dr. died abroad, Sept., 1771.

Smyrna, built by the people of Cumæ, 1050 before Chriſt; deſtroyed by an earthquake, 1040; again 1688.

Snape, Rev. Dr. born 1672.

Snow for eleven days, 1672.

Sobieſki, John, died 1696.

Society, Royal, inſtituted, Dec. 30, 1660, incorporated, 1663; for Reformation of Manners, formed, 1698; Promotion of Chriſtian knowledge, eſtabliſhed, 1699; Propagation of the Goſpel, incorporated, 1701; Seamen's widows, incorporated, Oct. 13, 1732; Iriſh working ſchools, incorporated, Oct. 1733; for the benefit of Clergymen's widows, in Ireland, eſtabliſhed, 1749; Dublin Society incorporated, 1750; Antiquarian, England ditto, Nov. 2, 1751; Arts and Sciences, inſtituted, 1753; Marine eſtabliſhed, 1756; of artiſts, incorporated, Feb. 26, 1764; American Philoſophical, inſtituted, Jan. 2, 1769; Royal Academy, London, eſtabliſhed, Dec. 10, 1768.

Socrates, the philoſopher, died 400 before Chriſt, aged 70.

Sodom, burnt, 1897 before Chriſt; Lot aged 64.

Sodor and Man, biſhopric, founded. 447. See Man.

Solar year, found to conſiſt of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, by Dionyſius of Alexandria, 285; introduced by Julius Cæſar, 45 before Chriſt.

So-

Solimeni, Italian painter, born 1657; died 1747.
Solomon, born 1033; ſucceeded his father David, on the throne, 1015; laid the foundation of his temple, May 21, 1012; finiſhed it, 1005; dedicated it, Friday, Oct. 30, 1000; finiſhed his palace, 991; wrote his Eccleſiaſtes, 981; died 975 before Chriſt.
Solomon's iſlands diſcovered by Alvarez de Mendoca, 1527.
Solon, and the ſeven wiſe men, flouriſhed 620; Solon died, 558 before Chriſt.
Solway moſs, Cumberland, began to flow Nov. 15, 1771.
Somerſet, dukedom of, created 1546. (name Seymour.)
Somerſet-houſe built by the duke of Somerſet, 1549.
Somerſet, Henry Beaufort, duke of, beheaded at Hexham, May 15, 1464, joining Henry VIth's queen againſt Edward IV.
Somerſet, Edward, duke of, maternal uncle to Edward VI. choſen protector, 1547; deprived for taking the whole adminiſtration of affairs into his own hands, and ſent to the Tower, 1549; pardoned, 1550; committed again, 1551, for a plot againſt the life of the duke of Northumberland, who ſucceeded him in the protectorate; beheaded Jan. 22, 1552.
Somerville, Scots barony of, created 1436. (name Southwell.)
Somner, William, the antiquary, born 1606, died 1669.
Sondes, barony of, created 1760. (name Watſon.)
Sophocles, died 406 before Chriſt, aged 90.
Sorbiere, Sam. French writer, born 1650, died 1670.
Sorbonne, the ſociety of the, founded 1256.
South, rev. Dr. Robert, born 1633, died 1716.
South-ſea company began, 1710; act paſſed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720.
Southampton old town, deſtroyed 1338; Watergate built ſoon after; eaſt gate and walls built, 1338; weſt gate, ditto 1532.
Southern, Thomas, born 1660; died May 26, 1746.

South-

Southwark monaſtery, St. Saviour's, built 1098.
Southwell minſter, Neots, founded 630.
Southwell, of Caſtle Mattreſs, Iriſh barony, created 1717. (name Southwell.)
Spain. The ſeveral provinces now ſubject to the crown, were independent kingdoms; the country was firſt civilized by the Phænicians, who poſſeſſed great part of it; kingdom of, founded by the union of the crowns of Caſtile and Arragon, 1504, when Ferdinand aſſumed the title of Catholic majeſty; *Fuero Juzgo* code of laws enacted by Chindasvindus, 612; that called *Les uſages*, formed by the count of Barcelona, 1060; *Fuero de Caſtilla*, by Alphonſo IX. 1211; *Fuero real*, by Alfonſo X. 1254; *Siete partidas*, by Alfonſo XI. 1347; *Recopilacion*, by Philip II. 1567; *Nueva ditto*, by Philip IV. 1665; *Noviſſima ditto*, by Philip V. 1723; king of, reſigned his crown to his ſon, Dec. 1774.
Spanheim, Ezek. born at Geneva, 1629; died 1710.
Spanheim, Fred. born at ditto, 1632; died 1701.
Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, the firſt was Sir Thomas Hungerford, in Edward IIId's reign.
Spectacles invented, by Spina, 1299.
Speed, John, the hiſtorian, died July, 1629, aged 76.
Spelman, Sir Henry, died 1641, aged 80.
Spencer, earldom of, created 1765. (name Spencer.)
Spenſer, the poet, born 1510, died 1598.
Spenſers. Father, ſon and grandſon, noblemen.—The father hanged at Briſtol by the rebellious barons, aged 90, Oct. 1326; the ſon, favourite to Edward II. hanged at Hereford, by the ſame party, Nov. 24, following; the grandſon beheaded at Briſtol, for conſpiring againſt Henry IV. 1400.
Sphere, the, invented by Archimedes.
Spinckes, rev. Nathaniel, born 1653, died 1727.
Spinning-wheel invented at Brunſwick, by Jurgen, 1530.
Spinoza, died at the Hague, 1677, aged about 44.

Spon-

Sponſors firſt inſtituted, 130.

Sports allowed on Sunday evenings, 1617; Charles I. publiſhed a book on this occaſion, 1633; which was burnt by the hangman, 1643.

Spotſwood, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, born 1565, died 1639.

Stadtholderſhip made hereditary in the Orange family, 1747.

Stafford, Sir Humph. for rebelling againſt Henry VII. beheaded at Tyburn, 1486.

Stafford, lord, beheaded through the perjury of Oates, &c. May 12, 1642.

Stafford caſtle, built by William the Conqueror.

Stair, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Dalrymple.)

Stamford, earldom of, created 1628. (name Grey.)

Stamford, Lincolnſhire, once a city and univerſity, chartered by Edward IV.

Stamp duties inſtituted, June 28, 1624; encreaſed 1756.

Stanhope, earldom of, created 1718. (name Stanhope.)

Staniſlaus, the abdicated king of Poland, burnt by accident, 1766, aged 89.

Stanley, lord chamberlain, and others, beheaded Feb. 15, 1495; as abettors of Warbeck's impoſture. See Warbeck.

Staple's-inn, London, eſtabliſhed 1415.

Stapleton, biſhop of Exon, murdered in London, by an inſurrection of the people, for ſiding with the court, 1326.

Star-caſtle, Scilly, built 1593.

Star-chamber, court of, (when cauſes were tried by the privy council) inſtituted 1487; aboliſhed 1641.

Statius, born about 41, died 96.

Stationers company, their firſt charter, 1556; ſecond, 1558.

Statuary. Dædalus was the firſt among the Greeks, about 1200 before Chriſt; the art perfected by Phydias.

Statutes, the, firſt printed, 1483.
Stawel, barony of, created 1690. (name Legge.)
Steele, Sir Richard, expelled the Houſe of Commons, 1713; died Sept. 1, 1729, aged about 53.
Stella, the French painter, born 1596, died 1657.
Stephen, the firſt martyr, died Dec. 26, 33.
Stephen, king, third ſon of Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, ſucceeded his uncle Henry I. and crowned Dec. 1135; ſummoned by his brother, the biſhop of Winton, to appear before a ſynod at Weſtminſter, Auguſt, 1139; defeated, and taken priſoner at Lincoln by the earl of Gloceſter, Maude's brother, 1141, and put in irons, at Briſtol priſon, but releaſed on an exchange for Gloceſter, who was taken at Wincheſter; made peace with Henry, Maude's ſon, 1153; died of the piles, Oct. 25, 1154, aged 50; was buried at Feverſham, and ſucceeded by his ſecond couſin, Henry II. duke of Normandy, ſon of Maude, by the earl of Anjou. See Matilda, Maude.
Stephens, Mrs. rewarded for her medicine, 1750.
Sterne, rev. Laurence, died March 1768, aged 50.
Sternhold, Thomas, the poet, died 1549.
Stews, public, ſuppreſſed the end of Henry VIIIth's reign.
Stillingfleet, biſhop of Worceſter, died 1699.
Stilpo, the philoſopher, died after 294 before Chriſt.
Stirling, William, earl of, died Feb. 1641.
Stirling, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Alexander.)
Stockholm, city of, began to be built, 1253. See Sweden.
Stocking-frame invented by the reverend Mr. Lee, about 1589.
Stockings, ſilk, firſt worn by the French king, 1543; firſt worn in England, by queen Elizabeth, 1561; the faſhion of rolling them over the knees left off in France, 1716.
Stonehenge, ſuppoſed to be built by Amb. Aurelius, 461.

Storm of wind, 1662; terrible, Nov. 26, 1703, when admiral Beaumont, four ſhips and more than 1100 men, were loſt on the Goodwin Sands; one, 1716; ditto, Nov. 1, 1740; an uncommonly dreadful one at Malta, that killed and wounded near 200 perſons, Oct. 29, 1757; very dreadful in the Caribee iſlands, Auguſt 31, 1772. *Vide* Hurricane.

Stormont, Scots viſcount, title of, created 1621. (name Murray.)

Stourton, barony of, created 1448. (name Stourton.)

Stow, John, died April 5, 1605, aged 80.

Strabane, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1701. (name Hamilton.)

Strabo, flouriſhed in 25.

Strafford, earl of, fell a ſacrifice to unpopularity, and was beheaded, May 12, 1641, aged 48.

Strange, barony of, created 1299. (name Murray.)

Strangford, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1628. (name Smythe.)

Stratford upon Avon, incorporated by Edward VI; burnt Auguſt 1, 1614; monaſtery built in 1700; Jubilee, Sept. 6, 1769.

Strathmore, Scots earldom of, created 1606. (name Lyon.)

Straw uſed for the king's bed, 1234.

Struenſee and Brandt, counts, beheaded at Copenhagen, April 18, 1772; for intriguing with their queen.

Strype, John, born 1643, died Dec. 1737.

Stukely, Dr. died 1765.

Style, altered by Auguſtus Cæſar's ordering leap-year to be but once in four years, and the month Sextilis to be called Auguſtus, 8 before Chriſt; again, at Rome, by taking 12 days off the calendar, 1582; the Gregorian ſtyle received at Paris, by taking off 10 days, Dec. 15, 1582; again, at London, by taking 11 days off the calendar, September 2, 1752.

Succeſſion, the, ſettled on the houſe of Hanover, June 12, 1700.

Suckling, Sir John, born 1613; died 1642.

Sudbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, beheaded by the rebels on Tower-hill, June 14, 1381.

Suetonius, Paulinus, in the reign of Nero, invaded the iſle of Angleſea, the Mona of the Romans, and burnt the Druids, 59; defeated Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, who headed the Britains, burnt London, then a flouriſhing Roman colony, and ſlew 70,000 Britons the ſame year. See Boadicea.

Suetonius, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed in 110; died after 117.

Sueur, Euſt. le, the French painter, died 1655.

Suffolk, earldom of, created 1603. (name Howard.)

Suffolk, William de la Pole, duke of, whoſe ſon was the firſt huſband of Henry VIIth's mother, murdered in his paſſage to France, for being an enemy to his country, May 2, 1450.

Suffolk, Edm. de la Pole, nephew to Richard III. beheaded 1513, for conſpiring againſt Henry VII.

Suffolk, duke of, father to lady Jane Grey, beheaded for attempting to ſet his daughter on the throne, Feb. 17, 1554.

Sugar was firſt diſcovered in the Eaſt-Indies; no mention of it till 625; firſt refined in England, 1659.

Suidas lived in 1087. The French ſay about 883.

Sulpicius, the hiſtorian, died 420.

Sumatra and Malacca diſcovered by the Portugueze, 1509.

Sun, ſtood ſtill at the command of Joſhua, 1454 before Chriſt; ſpots of, firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Scheiner, 1611; total eclipſe of, April 22, 1715.

Sun-dials invented, 558; the firſt erected at Rome, when time was divided firſt into hours, 293 before Chriſt.

Sun-fire-office firſt projected, 1707.

Sunderland, Robert, earl of, died Sept. 28, 1702.

Sundridge, barony of, created 1766. (name Campbell.)

Su-

Superior courts eſtabliſhed in France, Feb. 22, 1771.
Superſtition triumphant, through the whole Chriſtian world, about 1000.
Surat, India, built 1660; taken 1759.
Surplice, firſt worn by Pagan prieſts; brought into the church of Rome by pope Adrian, 796.
Surry, earl of, beheaded on Tower-hill, 1547.
Suſſex, earldom of, created 1717. (name Yelverton.)
Sutherland, Scots earldom of, created 1457. (name Sutherland.)
Sutton-Colfield, Warwickſh. chartered by Hen. VIII.
Sutton, Thomas, founder of the charter-houſe, born 1532; died 1611.
Survey of England, made by order of Alfred; again by William the Conqueror, 1080.
Suze, madame de la, died 1673.
Swanevelt, the painter, born about 1620.
Swanſea-caſtle, Glamorganſhire, built about 1113.
Sweating-ſickneſs, a native of Great-Britain. It firſt began, 1485, in Henry VIIth's army, when he landed at Milford Haven. It raged in London from September 21 to the end of October. Happened again, 1506; again, ſo that in ſome towns half the people died, in others, a third, 1517, it carried off the patient in three hours; again, 1528, when people died in ſix hours; again, 1529; again, 1551.
Sweden, anciently Scandinavia; kingdom of began, 481; united to the crown of Denmark till 1525, and till which time the crown was elective; Chriſtianity introduced there, 829; no nobility there before 1500; nobility maſſacred, Nov. 8, 1510; Lutheraniſm eſtabliſhed there by Guſtavus Vaſa, about 1525; Chriſtina, queen of, born 1626, began her reign, 1632, reſigned the crown, 1654, died at Rome, 1689; Charles XII. began his reign, 1700; king of, made priſoner by the Turks at Bender, after three years protection there, 1713; revolution in the government of, 1772.
Sweyn, king of Denmark, invaded England, and

drove Ethelred II. out, 1013; he was proclaimed king of England, but died Feb. 2, 1014, at Gainſborough, and was buried at York.

Swift, dean, died, Oct. 1745; aged 78.

Swiſs cantons, beginning of, 1307.

Swiſs ſoldiers, firſt in the pay of France, 1480.

Swithin, biſhop of Wincheſter, died 854.

Swords conſecrated by Pope Sergius V. 1009.

Sydenham, Dr. Tho. died Dec. 29, 1689, aged 65.

Sydney college, Cambridge, founded by F. Sydney, counteſs of Suſſex, 1598. (13 fellows.)

Sydney of Leix, Iriſh barony, created 1768. (name Coſby.)

Sylveſter, Joſhua, died 1618, aged 55.

Sylvius, Æneas, died 1464.

Symachus flouriſhed, 201.

Sympathetic powder, for ſtopping the blood, diſcovered by Sir K. Digby. *Vide* Digby.

Synge, archbiſhop of Tuam, born 1659; died July 4, 1741.

Syſigambis, mother of Darius, on hearing of the death of Alexander, ſtarved herſelf, 320 before Chriſt.

T.

TAAFFE of Corren, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1628. (name Taaffe.)

Tabernacle of the Lord's ſupper, at Shiloh, 1443 before Chriſt.

Tacitus lived in 97.

Tainiſtry and Gavelkind, Ireland, aboliſhed 1604. By the cuſtom of gavelkind, upon the death of any one, his land was divided among all the males of his family, legitimate or not; and after partition made, if any of the family died, his portion was not ſhared out among his ſons, but the chieftain, or tainiſt, made a new partition at his diſcretion, of the lands of the deceaſed among the ſurviving brothers.

Talbot,

Talbot, lord chancellor, died 1737, aged 50.
Talbot, earldom of, created 1761. (name Talbot.)
Talmud, the, made, 117 before Chriſt.
Tamerlane, conqueror of Aſia, born at Keck, 1336; died 1405.
Tamoriſk-plant brought firſt here from Germany by archbiſhop Grindal, 1560.
Tamworth, Warwickſhire, chartered by queen Elizabeth.
Tangiers given by Portugal to Charles II. as a dowry with the Infanta, 1662; deſtroyed by order of Charles II. the expence being too great to keep it up, October, 1683. See Bombay.
Tankerville, earldom of, created 1714. (name Bennet.)
Tarquin died, 493 before Chriſt, aged 90.
Tar-water, firſt recommended by biſhop Berkly, 1744.
Taſman's voyage performed 1642.
Taſſo, Torquatus, died 1595, aged 51.
Taſſo, Orland. the muſician, died 1594.
Tate, Nahum, died 1716.
Taunton, Somerſetſhire, charter given by Charles I. taken away and re-chartered by Charles II.
Taviſtock monaſtery, built 961.
Taylor, biſhop of Downe, died Auguſt 13, 1667.
Taylor, John, the water poet, died 1654, aged 74.
Tea, firſt brought into Europe by the Dutch Eaſt-India company, early in the laſt century; a quantity of it brought from Holland, by lord Arlington and lord Oſſory, 1666. It from this time became univerſal, and ſold for 60s. per lb; Americans refuſed to receive it, with a duty on it, 1773.
Tedworth, drummer of, tranſported 1661.
Teleſcope invented by Zach. Janſen, a ſpectacle-maker, at Middleburgh, 1590; firſt reflecting one made on Newton's principles, 1692.
Temeſwaer, taken by the Imperialiſts, 1716.
Temple, earldom of, created 1749. (name Temple.)
Temple, London, founded by the Knights Templars,

1185; church founded, 1185; preſent one built, 1240; Hall, middle Temple, rebuilt 1572.

Temple, Sir William, died Jan. 1699, aged 69.

Teniers, David, the Dutch painter, born 1610; died 1694.

Tenterden, Kent, chartered by queen Elizabeth.

Terence, died 159, aged 64; his comedies firſt acted, 154 before Chriſt.

Terpander, the muſician, lived about 706 before Chriſt.

Tertullian, died 196, aged 85.

Teſt act paſſed againſt the Papiſts, (which obliges all perſons that hold office under government to take the ſacrament, according to the church of England) and reſented by the duke of York, 1673.

Teucer, firſt king of Troy, 1502 before Chriſt.

Teutones and Ambrones, 200,000 of them killed, and 80,000 taken priſoners by Marius, near Aix, 100 before Chriſt.

Teutonic knights, began in Germany, 1194.

Tewkeſbury monaſtery, built 715.

Teynham, barony of, created 1616. (name Roper.)

Thales the philoſopher, born 640; died 552 before Chriſt.

Thames, roſe ſo high at Weſtminſter, that the lawyers were brought out of the hall in boats, 1235; again, 1736; conſervation of, given to the mayors of London, 1489; its channel was ſo ſhallow in the ſummer, that a man might ride over it near London bridge, 1592; ebbed and flowed twice in three hours, 1658; again, three times in four hours, March 22, 1682.

Thamyris, the poet, flouriſhed 1104 before Chriſt.

Thanet, earldom of, created 1628. (name Tufton.)

Thavies Inn, London, eſtabliſhed 1549.

Theatins, the, founded 1594; eſtabliſhed at Paris, 1644.

Theban war, 1225 before Chriſt.

Thebes, founded 1571; citadel built by Cadmus, 1493; deſtroyed by Alexander, when he left only

Pindar

Pindar the poet's houſe ſtanding, 335; rebuilt by Caſſander, 315 before Chriſt.

Theft firſt made capital under Edmund the Saxon; confirmed by Henry I.

Themiſtocles, the Athenian general, died 449 before Chriſt, aged 65.

Theobald, Lewis, wrote in George Iſt's reign.

Theobalds, king James's palace, what remained of it, pulled down, 1765.

Theocritus, flouriſhed 285 before Chriſt.

Theodoſius the Great, made his entry into Conſtantinople, 380; died 395, aged 60.

Theodotion, flouriſhed 175.

Theophraſtus, born at Leſbos, 322; died about 288 before Chriſt.

Thermometers invented by Corn. Drebbel, a Hollander, 1620.

Theſeus, who ſlew the Minotaur, flouriſhed 1134 before Chriſt.

Theſpis, the poet, flouriſhed about 536 before Chriſt.

Thetford monaſtery, founded 1070; town incorporated by queen Elizabeth.

Thiſtle, order of the, founded 812; ribband exchanged from blue to green, 1703.

Thomas, Elizabeth, died Feb. 1731, aged 55.

Thomond, Iriſh earldom of, created 1756. (name O'Brien.)

Thomſon, James, died Auguſt 29, 1748, aged 47.

Thoracic duct diſcovered in a horſe, by Euſtachius, 1563; in the human body, by Oliver Rudbeck, a Swedeſh anatomiſt, Thomas Bartholine, of Copenhagen, and Dr. Joliffe, of England, 1653. *Vide* Lacteals.

Thorn. *Vide* Proteſtants.

Thornbury caſtle, Gloceſterſhire, built before 1511; town chartered, 1670.

Thorney abbey, built 970.

Thorp, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, murdered by the mob, 1460.

Thou, Jam. Aug. de, French writer, born 1553; died 1617.
Thraſybulus, the Athenian general, ſlain by the Aſpendians, 390 before Chriſt.
Throgmorton, Francis, executed for conſpiring againſt queen Elizabeth, in favour of Mary, queen of Scots, 1583.
Thucydides, Greek hiſtorian, died 391 before Chriſt.
Thucydides, the Athenian general, baniſhed by Oſtraciſm, 444 before Chriſt, aged 26.
Thurot, captain, killed by capt. Elliot, Feb. 1760.
Thynne, Thomas, eſq. ſhot in his coach, in Pall-Mall, Feb. 12, 1682.
Tibullus, born 43; died 11 before Chriſt.
Tickel, Thomas, died 1740.
Ticonderoga taken by the Engliſh, 1759.
Tide ebbed and flowed three times in one hour at Lyme in Dorſet, May 31, 1682.
Tides, theory of, firſt given by Kepler, 1598.
Tilts and tournaments inſtituted by Henry I. of Germany, 919; forbidden by the council of Rheims, 1131.
Tillotſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, died 1694, aged 65.
Time firſt computed from the Chriſtian æra, 516; in hiſtory, 748.
Timeus, the hiſtorian, flouriſhed 262 before Chriſt.
Timoleon, of Syracuſe, died 337 before Chriſt.
Timotheus, St. diſciple of St. Paul, died Jan 25, 97.
Tindal, Dr. Matthew, born 1657, died 1733.
Tindale, William, hanged at Augſburgh, for tranſlating the ſcriptures, 1536.
Tintern abbey, Monmouthſhire, founded 1131.
Tintoret, Italian painter, born 1512; died 1594.
Titchfield houſe, Hants, built in Hen. VIIIth's reign.
Tithes firſt eſtabliſhed by Ethelwolf, 844; eſtabliſhed by law, by the Lateran council, 1215.
Titian, the Venetian painter, born 1437; died 1576.
Titles, firſt creation to, by patents, 1344.

Tiver-

Tiverton, Devonſhire, incorporated 1615; burnt 1598; again, 1612; again, 1731, 200 houſes.

Tobacco, plant of, found by the Spaniards in the iſland of Jucatan, 1520; introduced into France, by Nicot, 1560; firſt brought into England, 1583.

Tobit, born 749; cured by his ſon of blindneſs, 690; died 645 before Chriſt.

Toland, John, born 1670; died 1722.

Toleration act paſſed, 1689, which exempts the diſſenters from ſuffering the penalties of former acts.

Tolet, Francis, the firſt Jeſuit that was made a cardinal, died 1596.

Toll inſtituted in England for mending the highways, in Edward IIId's reign.

Tonſtall, Cuth. biſhop of Durham, born about 1474; died November 28, 1559.

Torphichen, Scots barony, created 1563. (name Sandilands.)

Torquatus, M. cauſed his own ſon to be put to death, for having fought contrary to his orders, 340 before Chriſt.

Torrington, viſcount, title of, created 1721. (name Byng.)

Torrington, Devonſhire, incorporated by Mary I.

Tory. See Whig.

Touching for the evil, introduced by Edward the Confeſſor.

Tournaments. See Tilts.

Tourniquet, the, invented by one Morell, at the ſiege of Beſançon, 1674; Petit of France invented the ſcrew tourniquet, 1718.

Tower of London, built 1080.

Tracy of Rathcoole, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1642. (name Tracy.)

Trade and plantation-office, formed Nov. 7, 1660.

Tragedy, firſt, acted at Athens on a waggon by Theſpis, 535 before Chriſt.

Trajan's pillar ſet up at Rome, 114.

Transfiguration, feſtival of, firſt obſerved, 700.

Tranſfuſion of blood, idea of, communicated by

Wreen an Oxonian, 1659; firſt practiſed at Paris, 1667.

Tranſubſtantiation oppoſed by the Engliſh church, about 1000.

Tranſylvania given to the houſe of Auſtria, 1699.

Trap, rev. Dr. Joſeph, born 1679; died Nov. 1747.

Trapezuntius, George, died 1481, aged 83.

Traquair, Scots earldom of, created 1633. (name Bruce.)

Tregoney, Cornwall, incorporated 1620.

Trenchand, John, born 1669; died 1723.

Treſilian, Sir R. chief juſtice, and others, hanged at Tyburn, 1388, for giving the king advice contrary to the opinion of the Gloceſter faction.

Trevor, barony of, created 1711. (name Hampden.)

Tribunes of the people inſtituted at Rome, 495; military ones, with conſular power, created 445 before Chriſt.

Tribute of wolves heads paid in England, 971; paid by the Engliſh to the Danes in one year 48,000l. 979. See Edgar.

Trinidad taken by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1595; by the French, 1676.

Trinitarians, order of, inſtituted 1198.

Trinity, the word firſt applied to the perſons of the Godhead, by Theophilus of Antioch, about 150.

Trinity college, Cambridge, founded by Henry VIII. 1546. (60 fellows.)

Trinity hall, Cambridge, founded by the biſhop of Norwich, 1350, (12 fellows.)

Trinity college, Oxford, founded by Sir Thomas Pope, 1555. (12 fellows.)

Trinity houſe, London, founded by Sir Thomas Spert, 1515; incorporated by Henry VIII; confirmed 1685.

Trinity Sunday, appointed to be held on the preſent day, by John, 1334.

Triſtran, Francis, French writer, born 1601; died 1655.

Trojan war commenced, 1193 before Chriſt.

Troops

Troops diſciplined, firſt mentioned to be kept in Edgar's reign. See Yeomen.

Troy, kingdom of, began by Scamander, from Crete, 1546; city built, 1255; burnt June 11, 1184 before Chriſt.

Trumbull, born 1639; died 1716.

Trump, Van. the Dutch admiral, killed in an engagement, July 29, 1653.

Trumpets firſt ſounded before Engliſh kings, 790; ſpeaking ditto invented by Kircher, a Jeſuit, 1652.

Tudor, Sir Owen, married Catherine, Henry Vth's widow, ſoon after 1422, which alliance raiſed that family to the throne; beheaded 1461.

Tuffi, Andrew, Italian painter, died 1294, aged 81.

Tulip roots firſt brought into England, from Vienna, 1578.

Tunis, the Dey of, firſt appointed, 1570.

Turkey company incorporated, 1579. *Vide* Levant.

Turkeys and Guinea fowls, brought into England, 1524.

Turkiſh empire, foundation of, began about 998; Ottoman was the firſt emperor at Conſtantinople, 1268.

Turks, a nation of adventurers from Tartary, took Perſia, 1065; firſt entered Europe, 1352.

Tuſcan war, commenced 312 before Chriſt.

Tuſcany belonged to Germany, till 1240.

Tweedale, Scots marquiſate of, created 1694. (name Hay.)

Tuxford, Nottinghamſhire, burnt down, 1702.

Tycho Brahe, of Denmark, born 1546; died 1601.

Tyler, Wat, (a fellow who took that name, and headed an inſurrection) killed in Smithfield, while in conference with the king, by Walworth, mayor of London, 1381. See Rebellion.

Tylney, of Caſtlemaine, Iriſh earldom of, created 1731. (name Tylney)

Tynemouth priory and caſtle, Northumberland, ſtanding, 700.

Tyraw-

Tyrawley, Iriſh barony of, created 1706. (name O'Hara)

Tyrconnel, Iriſh earldom of, created 1761. (name Carpenter.)

Tyre rebuilt under Ninus. *Vide* Aſſyria.

Tyrone, Iriſh earldom of, created 1746. (name Beresford.)

U.

ULYSSES flouriſhed 1149 before Chriſt.

Ulſter, William, earl of, killed by his ſervants, 1333.

Unction, extreme, practiſed in the firſt century, became general, 450.

Uniformity, act of, took place 1662, which obliges all the clergy to ſubſcribe the 39 articles, and uſe the ſame form of worſhip.

Uniforms, military, the firſt introduced in France, by Louis XIV.

Union fire-office eſtabliſhed, 1715.

Union of the two kingdoms, England and Scotland, attempted, 1604; again, 1670; took place, May 1, 1707, and the iſland called Great-Britain.

United Provinces were formerly ſubject to Spain, whoſe yoke they ſhook off 1579, and became a republic.

Univerſity-college, Oxford, founded by king Alfred, 872. (12 fellows.)

Urbin VI. and Clement VII. antipopes, in 1337.

Uſher, archbiſhop of Armagh, born 1581; died Mar. 20, 1656.

V.

VAL, de, the highwayman, hanged 1670.

Valentia, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1621. (name Annetley.)

Valerius Flaccus, the Roman poet, died 104.

Valois, Henry de, French writer, born 1603; died 1676.

Van Balen, the Dutch painter, born about 1540.

Van-

Van Paris, a Dutchman, burnt for Arianiſm, in Edward VIth's reign.
Van Swieten, baron, died June 1772.
Vanburgh, Sir John, died March 26, 1726.
Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412.
Vandyck, born at Antwerp, 1599; died 1641, at London.
Vane, Sir Henry, beheaded for taking a lead in the republican parties in the civil wars, June 14, 1662. He was the laſt whe ſuffered in this cauſe.
Vane, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created, 1720. (name Vane.)
Vanini, died at Thouloufe, a martyr to atheiſm, being burnt, Feb. 19, 1619, aged 33.
Vanuden, Dutch painter, born 1595; died, 1663.
Varro, Terentius, died 28 before Chriſt, aged 88.
Vaſari, George, Italian painter, born 1514; died 1578.
Vaugelas, Claude, French writer, born 1585; died 1650.
Vaux, Nicholas, lord, died 1523.
Vayer, Francis le, French writer, born 1588; died 1672.
Vecchio, Palma, Italian painter, born 1508; died 1556.
Velleius Paterculus, died in 31.
Venables's expedition to America, Dec. 4, 1654.
Venice took its riſe, 452; its republic began 997; reduced to aſhes, 1101; nearly deſtroyed by the league of Cambray, 1509; its univerſity founded, 1592.
Venner, &c. executed, Jan. 20, 1661.
Venus, her tranſit over the ſun, June 3, 1769.
Vere, barony of, created 1730. (name Beauclerk.)
Verney, Iriſh earldom of, created 1742. (name Verney.)
Vernon of Kinderton, barony of, created 1762. (name Vernon.)
Veroneſe, Paul, Italian painter, born 1532; died 1588.
Veroneſe, Paul, Ital. painter, born 1600; died 1670.
Verrochio, And. Italian painter, died 1488, aged 56.

Verſailles

Verſailles, palace of, finiſhed, 1687.
Verſtegan, Richard, died after 1625.
Vertot, French writer, died 1735.
Veſpaſian conquered the iſle of Wight, 43.
Veſpers, fatal one at Black Friars, Oct. 16, 1723.
Veſuvius, eruptions of, 79; 203; 272; ejected flames that were ſeen at Conſtantinople. They obſcured the ſun at noon-day, and ravaged all Campania, 472; 512; 685; 993; 1036; 1043; 1048; 1136; 1506; (1538, that at Puzzole) 4000 perſons loſt their lives, and a large tract of land deſtroyed, 1631; 1660; 1682; 1694; 1701; 1704; 1712; 1717; 1730; 1737; 1751; 1754; 1760; 1766; 1767; 1770; 1771.
Victualling-office inſtituted, Dec. 10, 1663.
Vida, Hieron. died, 1566.
Vieta, the mathematician, flouriſhed 1590.
Vigo, galleons, taken by the Engliſh, Oct. 12, 1702.
Villars, marſhal, died 1734.
Vinci, Leon. da, Italian painter, born, 1545; died at Paris, in the arms of Francis I. king of France, 1620.
Violins not known in England till Charles IId's time.
Virgil, born at Andes, near Mantua, 69; died at Brunduſium, in Italy, 18 before Chriſt.
Virgil, Polydore, died 1555, aged 80.
Virginia, diſcovered by Cabot, 1497; firſt ſettlement, 1585; ſecond, 1587; third, broke up, 1589; two colonies ſettled by patent, 1606; planted, 1608; ſecond charter, 1610; third, 1612; reverted to the crown, 1626.
Virginius killed his daughter, that ſhe might not fall a ſacrifice to the luſt of Claudius, 449 before Chriſt.
Viſcount, title of, firſt given in England, 1440; but of older date in Ireland.
Viſion, true theory of, firſt given by Kepler.
Viterbes, Annius de, died 1492.
Vitruvius, the Roman architect, flouriſhed 44 before Chriſt.
Vittori, Pietro, died 1585.

Voiture,

Voiture, Vincent, French writer, born 1598; died 1648.
Vortigern, made king of Britain, 447; forced to make his ſon Vortimer a partner in his government, 455; Vortimer died 475; Vortigern depoſed by Ambroſius, 475; burnt, with his queen, in a caſtle in Wales, 485.
Vortimer. See Vortigern.
Votes of the houſe of commons, firſt printed 1671.
Vouet, Simon, French painter, born 1582; died 1641.
Vulgate edition of the bible diſcovered, 218.

W.

WADE, marſhal, died 1748, aged 75.
Wadham college, Oxford, founded by N. Wadham, Eſq. 1613. (15 fellows.)
Wager, admiral, died 1743, aged 77.
Wagſtaffe, Rev. Thomas, born 1645; died 1712.
Waldgrave, earldom of, created, 1729. (name Waldgrave.)
Wales. The firſt king was Edwall, 690; conquered and divided by William I. among the conquerors, 1091; Griffith, the laſt king, died 1137; the ſovereign, from that time, was a prince only, Owen was the firſt, 1137; completely conquered and annexed to the crown of England, 1283; an act paſſed, to enable it to ſend members to parliament, 1535. See Lewellin; Edward II.
Wales, Frederick prince of, father of George III. arrived in England Dec. 1729; married the princeſs of Saxe-Gotha, Apr. 27, 1736; died of a pleuriſy, Mar. 30, 1751, aged 43; his princeſs died of a conſumption, Feb. 8, 1772, aged 52.
Wallace, Sir William, regent of Scotland, hanged and quartered, by order of Edward I. 1305.
Waller, Edmond, the poet, conſpired againſt the houſe of commons, 1643, for which he was tried and condemned, but pardoned on paying 10,000l. died 1687, aged 81.

Wallingford, Berks, incorporated by James I.
Wallis, Capt. ſet ſail to go round the world, July 26, 1766; returned May 20, 1768.
Walls, one built by Adrian, between Newcaſtle and Carliſle, 121; one under Antoninus, between Clyde and Forth, 138; one by Severus, where Adrian's was, 210; one by Carauſius, between Clyde and Forth, 290; one by Theodoſius in the ſame place, 367; one with ſtone, between Tinmouth and Solway Frith, 426. Theſe walls were built to defend the Roman colonies from the Caledonians.
Walpole of Woolterton, barony of, created, 1756. (name Walpole.)
Walpole, Sir Robert, earl of Oxford, expelled the houſe of commons, and committed to the Tower, for taking a bribe, 1712; died 1745, aged 81.
Walſh, born, 1659; died 1708.
Walſingham, earldom of, created 1722. (name Schulemberg.)
Waltham, Iriſh barony, created 1762. (name Olmius.)
Waltham High Croſs monaſtery built, 1025.
Waltham, Hants, biſhop's houſe built long before 1404; demoliſhed in the civil wars.
Walton-bridge, built by Samuel Dicker, Eſq. 1750.
Wandesford, Iriſh earldom of, created 1758. (name Wandesford.)
War, Philips's, with the Indians, North America, 1675.
War, among many others, with Scotland, 1068.
Peace with ditto, 1091.
Ditto with France, 1113.
War with France, 1116.
Peace with ditto, 1118.
—— with Scotland, 1139.
War with France, 1161.
Peace with France, 1186.
War with France, with ſucceſs, 1194.
Peace with ditto, 1195.
War with France, 1201.
—— ended 1216.
—— with ditto, 1224.
—— ended, 1243.
—— with France, 1294.
—— with Scotland, 1296.
Peace with France, 1299.
—— with Scotland, Mar. 30, 1323.
War with Scotland, 1327.
—— ended, 1328.

War

War with Scotland, 1333.
—— with France, 1339.
Peace with France, May 8, 1360.
War with France, 1368.
—— with Scotland, 1400.
Peace with France, May 31, 1420.
War with France, 1422.
Peace with France, Oct. 1471.
War with France, Oct. 6, 1492.
Peace with ditto, Nov. 3, 1492.
—— with Scotland, 1502.
War with France, Feb. 4, 1512.
—— with Scotland, 1513.
Peace with France, Aug. 7, 1514.
War with ditto, 1522.
—— with Scotland, 1522.
Peace with France, 1527.
—— with Scotland, 1542.
War with Scotland directly after.
Peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546.
War with Scotland, 1547.
—— with France, 1549.
Peace with both, Mar. 6, 1550.
War with France, June 7, 1557.
—— with Scotland, 1557.
Peace with France, April 2, 1559.
—— with Scotland, 1560.
War with France, 1562.
Peace with ditto, 1564.
War with Scotland, 1570.
—— with Spain, 1588.
Peace with Spain, August 18, 1604.
War with Spain, 1624.
—— with France, 1627.
Peace with Spain and France, Apr. 14, 1629.
War with the Dutch, 1651.
Peace with ditto, April 5, 1654.
War with Spain, 1655.
Peace with ditto, Sep. 10, 1660.
War with France, Jan. 26, 1666.
—— with Denmark, Oct. 19 following.
Peace with the French, Danes, and Dutch, Aug. 24, 1667.
—— with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668.
War with the Algerines, Sept. 6, 1669.
Peace with ditto, Nov. 19, 1671.
War with the Dutch, Mar. 1672.
Peace with the Dutch, Feb. 28, 1674.
War with France, May 7, 1689.
Peace of Ryswick, general, Sept. 20, 1697.
War with France, May 4, 1702.
Peace of Utrecht, July 13, 1713.

War

War with Spain, Dec. 1718.
Peace with ditto, 1721.
War with Spain, Oct. 19, 1739.
—— with France, Mar. 31, 1744.
Peace with France, &c. Oct. 18, 1748.
War with France, 1756.
—— with Spain, Jan. 4, 1762.
—— Peace with France and Spain, Feb. 10, 1763.
See Rebellion.

Warbeck, Perkin. the ſon of a renegado Jew, to whom Edward IV. had ſtood godfather, was perſuaded by Margaret, dutcheſs of Burgundy, ſiſter to Richard III. to perſonate her nephew Richard, Edward Vth's brother, which he did firſt in Ireland, where he landed, 1492; the impoſture diſcovered by Henry VII. 1493; made an attempt to land in Kent with 600 men, when 150 were taken priſoners, and executed, 1495; recommended by the king of France to James IV. of Scotland, who gave him his kinſwoman, lord Huntley's daughter, in marriage, the ſame year; James IV. invaded England in his favour, 1496; left Scotland, and went to Bodmin, in Cornwall, where 3000 joined him, and he took the title of Richard IV. 1497; taken priſoner by Henry VII. 1498; ſet in the ſtocks at Weſtminſter and Cheapſide, and ſent to the Tower, 1499; plotted with the earl of Warwick to eſcape out of the Tower, by murdering the lieutenant, for which he was hanged at Tyburn, 1499. See Henry VII; Warwick, earl of.

Ward. *Vide* Dudley.

Wareham, Dorſet, dreadful fire at, 1762.

Warin, John, French writer, died 1672.

Warrants, general, declared illegal, Oct. 21, 1765.

Warren, admiral, died 1752, aged 49.

Warreſton, laird, hanged at Edinburgh, July 24, 1663.

Warwick, earldom of, created 1746. (name Greville.)

Warwick, earl of, made ſole governor of king Henry VI. 1427; died 1440.

War-

Warwick, Richard Neville, earl of, conſpired againſt Edward IV. 1466; ſlain at the battle of Barnet.

Warwick, earl of, ſon to the duke of Clarence, and nephew to Richard III. beheaded on Tower-hill, for plotting, with Warbeck, to eſcape out of the Tower, Nov. 21, 1499.

Warwick ſuppoſed to be founded about 20; caſtle built before 915; city burnt 1694.

Watches invented by Peter Hele at Nuremberg, 1490; firſt uſed in aſtronomical obſervations by Purbach, 1500; firſt brought into England from Germany, 1597; with pendulums invented by Huygens of Zulichem, 1657. *Vide* Clocks.

Waterford, Ireland, beſieged, Auguſt, 1171; incorporated 1463.

Waterford, Iriſh earldom of, created 1661. (name Talbot.)

Watermills invented by Belliſarius.

Watſon, Charles, admiral, died 1759, aged 44.

Watts, Iſaac, born 1673; died 1748.

Weavers, Spittlefields, a riſing of, May, 1765.

Weights and meaſures invented by Phydon, tyrant of Argos, 894 before Chriſt; fixed in England, 1257.

Wellingborough, Northamptonſhire, 800 houſes burnt, 1738.

Wells cathedral built, 704; biſhopric erected, 905; united with Bath, 1188.

Welles, Sir Robert, beheaded for taking arms againſt Edward IV. March, 1470.

Wenman of Tuam, Iriſh viſcount, title of, created 1628. (name Wenman.)

Wentworth, viſcount, title of, created 1762. (name Noel.)

Weſt, admiral, died 1757, aged 43.

Weſt Cowes caſtle, built about 1539.

Weſt-Indies diſcovered by Columbus, 1493.

Weſt Loo, Cornwall, incorporated 1574.

Weſt Malling abbey, Kent, founded 1090.

Weſtbury, Wilts, chartered by Henry IV.

Weſtenhanger houſe, Kent, built before 1246.
Weſtham abbey, Eſſex, founded 1134; water works company chartered, 21 George II.
Weſtmeath, Iriſh earldom of, created 1621. (name Nugent.)
Weſtminſter abbey built by Sebert, king of Eſſex, on the ſpot where the temple of Apollo had once ſtood, about 600; its monaſtery conſecrated by Edward the Confeſſor, 1065; rebuilt and conſecrated, 1269; turned into a collegiate church, 1560.
Weſtminſter bridge, begun Jan. 1739; opened November 17, 1750; coſt 389,500l.
Weſtminſter fire office erected, 1717.
Weſtminſter hall built, about 1098; rebuilt, 1399.
Weſtminſter, Matthew of, died about 1380.
Weſtminſter ſchool founded, 1070; again by queen Elizabeth, 1560.
Weſtmorland, earldom of, created 1624. (name Fane.)
Weymouth caſtle, built by Henry VIII. about 1539.
Weymouth, viſcount, title of, created 1682. (name Thynne.)
Whale fiſhery taken up by the Engliſh, 1598.
Wharton, Sir George, born 1617; died 1681.
Wharton, Philip, duke of, died about 1731.
Wheels, duty laid on, March 25, 1747.
Whig and Tory, the epoch of, 1680. The firſt was a name of reproach given by the court party to their antagoniſts for reſembling the principles of the Whigs, or fanatical conventiclers in Scotland; and the other was given by the country party to that of the court, comparing them to the Tories, or Popiſh robbers in Ireland. See Parliament.
Whiſton, William, the aſtronomer, born 1667, died 1752.
Whitby, rev. Daniel, born 1638; died 1726.
Whitby monaſtery, in Yorkſhire, founded 1075.
White Eagle, order of, Poland, inſtituted 1705.

Whitehall, great part burnt, April, 1690; totally conſumed, Jan. 5, 1698.
Whitehall preachers appointed, March, 1724.
Whitelocke, Bulſtrode, born 1605; died 1676.
Whitfield, rev. George, born 1714; excluded the church, May 10, 1739; died 1770.
Whittington, Sir Richard, mayor of London, 1377.
Whittington, Robert, the rhetorician, flouriſhed 1530.
Wickliffe, preached againſt the Pope's ſupremacy, 1377; died 1385; and 48 years after his bones were burnt for being a heretic.
Wight, Iſle of, taken by the French, July 13, 1377.
Wigton, Scots earldom of, created 1605. (name Fleming.)
Wilcocks, rev. Thomas, flouriſhed 1599.
Wild, Jonathan, hanged May 24, 1725.
Wildfire, invented by a Greek, 680.
William I. natural ſon of Richard, duke of Normandy, by a tanner's daughter of Falaiſe, became duke of Normandy, and was promiſed by Edw. the Confeſſor to be appointed, in his will, ſucceſſor to the crown of Engl. 1051; claimed the crown of Harold after Edward's death, who refuſed it, 1066; invaded England at Pevenſey, Suſſex, with a large army, Oct. 1066; ſlew Harold, and conquered this kingdom at the battle of Haſtings; Edgar Atheling, nephew to Edward the Confeſſor, the only heir to the crown, reſigned it to him, December following, and he was crowned Dec. 26; returned to Normandy, but haſtened back to England, December, 1067; crowned his wife Matilda, 1068; invaded Scotland, 1072; ſubverted the Engliſh conſtitution, 1074; wounded by his rebel ſon, Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, 1079; buried his queen, 1083; invaded France, 1088; ſoon after this, he fell from his horſe, and contracted a rupture, of which he died at Hermentrude near Roan, Sept. 1088, aged 63; was buried at Caen, and ſucceeded in Normandy by his eldeſt ſon,

ſon, Robert, and in England by his ſecond ſon, William II. See Robert, duke of Normandy.

William II. ſecond ſon of William I. ſucceeded his father, and crowned Sept. 27, 1088; invaded Normandy, with ſucceſs, 1090; killed with an arrow accidentally by Sir Walter Tyrrel, as he was hunting in the new foreſt, Auguſt, 1100, aged 40; buried at Winton, and ſucceeded by his brother, Henry I. See Robert, duke of Normandy.

William III. crowned with his queen, April 11, 1689; landed at Carrickfergus to oppoſe king James, June 14, 1690; wounded in the ſhoulder, while reconnoitring the enemy at the Boyne; defeated king Jam. at the battle of the Boyne; returned to England, Sept. 6, 1690; plot laid for aſſaſſinating him, Feb. 1696; fell from his horſe, and broke his collar bone, Feb. 21, 1702; died Mar. 8, aged 51; buried April 12 following, and was ſucceeded by his wife's ſiſter, Anne. See Orange, prince of; Mary, queen.

Willoughby de Broke, barony of, created 1492. (name Verney.)

Willoughby of Parham, barony of, created 1546. (name Willoughby.)

Wills, privilege of making them, granted by Henry I. in 1100.

Wilſon, Samuel, eſq. bequeathed 20,000l. to be lent out in ſmall ſums to induſtrious tradeſmen, 1771.

Wilſon, Arth. the hiſtorian, born 1596; died 1652.

Winchelſea, earldom of, created 1628. (name Finch.)

Winchelſea, Anne, counteſs of, died 1720.

Winchelſea, Grey friars monaſtery, built before Edward III. caſtle built by Henry VIII. chartered 1543.

Wincheſter, biſhopric founded, 636; city burnt, 1102; cathedral finiſhed, 1366; college founded, 1387.

Wind guns invented, 1648.

Windmills invented, 1299.

Window tax, eſtabliſhed 1695.

Wine,

Wine, none produced in France in the time of the Romans; ſold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; licences for vending it eſtabliſhed, 1661.
Winds, their names given them by Charlemagne emperor of Germany.
Windſor, incorporated by 5 Edward I; caſtle built by Edward III.
Winefred's, St. well, as ancient as 660.
Wingate, Edm. died Dec. 16, 1656, aged 61.
Winkelman, abbé, murdered at Trieſte, 1768.
Winterton, Iriſh earldom of, created 1766. (name Turnour.)
Wire invented by Rudolph, of Nuremberg, 1410.
Wire-mills invented by the Germans, 1563. Before, it was drawn by hand.
Witz, de, John, with his brother, murdered at the Hague, Auguſt 10, 1672.
Woburn abbey, in Bedfordſhire, founded 1145; town burnt, 1724.
Wolfe, general, killed at the ſiege of Quebec, 1759, aged 33.
Wolfius, died 1580, aged 64.
Wollaſton, rev. William, born 1659; died 1724.
Wolſey, the ſon of a butcher at Ipſwich, being a clergyman, became chaplain and favourite of Henry VII; appointed miniſter to Henry VIII. 1513; archbiſhop of York, 1514; cardinal and chancellor, 1515; legate, 1518; ſeals taken from him, Oct. 18, 1529; ſtripped of all his places, Nov. following, but pardoned; arreſted for high treaſon at his houſe in Yorkſhire; and died on the road as they were bringing him to London, Nov. 28, 1530, aged 59; he was the firſt clergyman in England that wore ſilk and gold.
Wolſey's college, Ipſwich, founded 1529.
Wolverhampton cathedral, founded 996.
Wood, Anthony, born 1632; died 1695.
Wood cuts (a kind of engraving) invented by Ruſt, a German, 1460.
Wood's patent for coining, granted Jan. 1723.
Woodſtock, Oxford, a royal ſeat in the days of Alfred.

Wool manufactured in England, 1185 ; not in any quantity till 1331.
Woolſton, Thomas, born 1669; puniſhed for blaſphemy, 1720 ; died 1733.
Worceſter biſhopric founded, 679 ; Edgar's tower built, 975 ; cathedral built, 1055.
Worceſter college, Oxon, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, 1713. (8 fellows.)
Wotton, Sir Henry, born 1568; died 1639.
Worſhipping images firſt introduced into England, 763.
Wren, Sir Chriſtopher, died 1723, aged 90.
Wulfer, king of Mercia, put two of his ſons to death for hereſy, 659; ſucceeded Oſwy as 11th king of Britain, 674; died 674 ; buried at Peterborough, and ſucceeded by his brother Ethelred, king of Mercia.
Wyatt, Sir Thomes, the poet, died 1541, aged 37.
Wycombe, barony of, created 1760. (name Petty.)
Wycherly, William, born 1640 ; died 1715.
Wymondham monaſtery, Norfolk, founded 1105.

X.

XAVIER, S. Francis, died 1552.
Xenophon died at Corinth, 359 before Chriſt, aged about 90.
Xerxes began his expedition againſt Greece, 481 before Chriſt.
Ximenes, cardinal de, died 1517, aged 80.

Y.

YARMOUTH, Iſle of Wight, incorporated by James I.
Yarmouth, Norfolk, chartered by Henry I.
Year books begun in Edward IId's time.
Yeomen of the guards, 50, firſt inſtituted, 1486: the firſt permanent military band inſtituted in England. See Troops.

Yew-trees encouraged in church-yards, (as being fenced from cattle) for the making of bows, 1482. Hence their generality in church-yards.

York, Richard, duke of, father to Edward IV. made protector of the kingdom, March 27, 1454; took Henry VI. priſoner at St. Alban's, 1455; declared right heir to the crown, 1460; ſlain at the battle of Wakefield, 1460.

York, Edward, duke of, elder brother to George III. died at Monaco, Sept. 17, 1767, aged 27.

York, the crown reſtored to the family of, in Edward IV.

York, Charles, lord chancellor, killed himſelf, January, 1770.

York built, 1223 before Chriſt; made an archbiſhopric about 180; city and cathedral burnt by the Danes, 1069; monaſtery founded, 1072; cathedral rebuilt about 1075; city burnt again, 1179; Ouſe-bridge rebuilt, 1566.

Youghall, Ireland, incorporated 1462.

Young, Dr. Edward, died 1765, aged 81.

Z.

ZAMET died 1614.

Zechariah flouriſhed 520 before Chriſt.

Zeno died 264, aged 98.

Zenobia, flouriſhed 273 before Chriſt.

Zenodotus, librarian at Alexandria 287 before Xt.

Zephaniah, the prophet, flouriſhed 641 before Chriſt.

Zeuxis, the painter, flouriſhed 468 before Chriſt.

Zodiac, ſigns of, invented by Anaximander.

Zonaras flouriſhed 1118.

Zoroaſter flouriſhed 2066 before Chriſt.

Zoſimus flouriſhed 425.

Zucchero, Frederic, Italian painter, born 1543, died 1609.

Zuinglius killed in the Swiſs war, 1531, aged 44.

OCCURRENCES

That could not be ſo well ranged Alphabetically.

Before Chriſt.

4004. ON the 4th day of the creation, at noon, according to Kennedy, the earth firſt received its diurnal motion.

3015. Univerſal corruption overſpread the world. Deſtruction of men reſolved on.

1921. The number of falſe divinities multiplying, gave occaſion to the vocation of Abraham.

604. By order of Necho, king of Egypt, ſome Phenicians ſailed from the Red Sea, round Africa and returned by the Mediterranean.

331. A great many Roman ladies poiſoned their huſbands; 170 of them ſuffered death for it. This was the firſt example of ſuch a crime.

204. Antiochus, ſon of Seleucus, fell ſick, the cauſe of which his phyſician diſcovered to be a violent love for his father's wife; upon which Seleucus reſigned his wife, and part of his kingdom, to his ſon.

After Chriſt.

47. A new iſland appeared in the Ægean ſea.

48. On enquiry, there was found to be 1,544,000 citizens in Rome.

68. About this time, Chriſtmas, Eaſter, Aſcenſion day, and Pentecoſt were eſtabliſhed.

74. On examination, ſeveral perſons at Rome were found to be 100, 120, 130, 131, 132, 138, and 140 years old, and two were advanced to 150.

222. About this time the Roman empire began to ſink under its own weight. The Barbarians began their eruptions, and the Goths had annual tribute not to moleſt the empire.

291. There was a darkneſs at Rome at noon day.

389. At

389. At Rome, a pillar of fire was ſeen in the air during 30 days.

424. The Perſian army, fearing they ſhould be cut off by the Romans, threw themſelves into the Euphrates, where upwards of 100,000 periſhed.

446. Sept. 27. Conſtantinople ſuffered greatly by fire, peſtilence, famine, and a terrible earthquake that overturned its walls and 17 towers.

670. Glazing and building with ſtone, brought into England by Bennet, a monk.

721. Godfathers and godmothers forbad to marry.

998. *Kyrieeleeſon* and *Paralipomenon* were accounted two eminent ſaints of the church, and he who could read Greek paſſed for a ſorcerer.

1009. Peter made Pope, and took the name of Sergius IV; the firſt Pope, by birth a Roman, who changed his name.

1014. July 29. Baſilius, emperor of the Eaſt, defeated the Bulgarians, made 15,000 of them priſoners, whoſe eyes he cauſed to be put out, except one man in a hundred, to whom he left one eye, to ſerve as leaders to the reſt.

1022. Bouchard, biſhop of Worms, one of the moſt learned prelates of his time, died; the inventory of his worldly goods conſiſting only of a hair ſhirt, an iron chain which ſerved him for a belt, and three deniers in money.

1024. John XIX. a layman, made Pope, by dint of money.

1054. Leo IX. the firſt Pope that kept an army.

1074. The firſt Engliſh nobleman beheaded.

1091. On the 5th of October, there fell a violent ſtorm in ſeveral parts of England, eſpecially at Winchelſcomb, in Gloceſterſhire, where the ſteeple of the church was thrown down by thunder and lightning, and the crucifix, with the image of the Virgin, was broken to pieces.

During the above, there was alſo a thick ſmoke which darkened the ſky.

On the 17th of the ſame month, there happened a

ſtorm of wind at SW. the ſame that blew in the late tempeſt, ſo dreadful to the whole nation. In London it threw down 500 houſes, and unroofed Bow-Church. At Old Sarum, the ſteeple and many houſes were blown down.

1113. The water of the river Medway failed ſo much that the ſmalleſt boats could not float in the channel: alſo, the Thames was ſo low, between the Tower and the bridge, that women and children waded it over; owing to ſo great an ebb in the ocean, that laid the ſands bare ſeveral miles from the ſhore, which continued a whole day.

1114. During this year ſeveral bridges in England, being then of timber, were broken down by the ice, when it was thawed, after a ſevere froſt.

1120. One hundred and fifty nobles and the king's ſon loſt at ſea, in coming from Normandy.

1124. On the 2d of Auguſt, juſt as king Henry was about to take ſhip, and ſail for Normandy, there was a moſt terrible earthquake. During the earthquake, flames of fire burſt out of certain riffs of the earth with great violence.

1160. Thirty German heretics came to England, to propagate their opinions. They ſaid they were Chriſtians, but denied baptiſm, the Lord's ſupper, and matrimony; for which they were condemned by a council of biſhops at Oxford, and delivered over to the ſecular arm. Accordingly, they were marked in the forehead with a red-hot iron, whipped and thruſt out of doors naked, in the midſt of winter, where, none daring to relieve them, an order having been publiſhed to the contrary, they died of hunger and cold.

1179. At Chriſtmas, at a place called Oxen-hall, near Darlington, in the biſhopric of Durham, the earth raiſed itſelf up like a lofty tower, and remained ſeveral hours in that poſture; on a ſudden, it ſunk down again, with a horrid noiſe, and the earth ſo ſucked it in, that it made there a deep pit, which con-

continues to this day. Mr. Camden ſuppoſes it to be the wells that are now called Hell-kettles.

1186. Sept. The great conjunction of the ſun and moon and all the planets in Libra.

1193. Richard I. having obtained a victory over the French at Gyſors, not we (ſays he, but *Dieu et mon droit*, i. e.) God and our right has obtained this victory; ever ſince, the kings of England have made it their motto.

1201. The cuſtom of ringing a bell before the ſacrament, when carried to the ſick, that all who heard might bow themſelves, inſtituted.

1221. Two impoſtors were crucified for giving out that they were both of them the Meſſiah, or Chriſt; and two women were executed, the one for pretending to be the Virgin Mary, and the other Mary Magdalen.

1251. The chimney of the chamber where the queen and her children lay, was blown down by a terrible ſtorm, and her whole apartment at Windſor ſhaken and torn. Oaks in the park were rent aſunder, and turned up by the roots, and all was accompanied with ſuch thunder and lightning as had not been known in the memory of man.

1262. The two companies of goldſmiths and taylors of London fought, and ſeveral were killed on both ſides. The ſheriffs appeaſed the tumult, and thirteen of the moſt mutinous of them were hanged, as were thirty citizens of Norwich, for quarrelling and fighting with the monks of that city.

1267. The king's half brother killed a chief juſtice in Weſtminſter-hall.

1285. As the king and queen were talking together in their bed-chamber, a flaſh of lightning ſtruck in at the window, paſſed by them, killed two of their ſervants, who waited upon them, but did them no prejudice.

1293. October 14. Baliol, king of Scotland, appeared in Weſtminſter-hall, in perſon, by ſummons,

to anſwer a complaint againſt him, of the earl of Fife, where he pleaded his own cauſe.

1300. The eſtabliſhment of the Jubilee among the Chriſtians, inſtituted by Pope Boniface VIII. at the end of every century; it was afterwards every 50 years, then every 25 years, at which period it is now fixed.

About this time there was never an abſolute prince in Europe.

1314. The cardinals ſet fire to the conclave, and ſeparated. A vacancy in the papal chair for two years.

1330. The rains were ſo violent, that the harveſt did not begin till Michaelmas. At Chriſtmas, a weſterly wind overthrew ſeveral houſes and public edifices, tore up trees by the roots, and did a vaſt deal of miſchief.

1338. It rained almoſt continually, from the beginning of October to the beginning of December, and then came a froſt upon it, which laſted twelve weeks; yet, though the corn was deſtroyed by it in a great meaſure, the war with Scotland made money ſo ſcarce, that all ſorts of grain were ſold at a reaſonable rate.

1340. Parliamentary grants to the king were in kind: this year 30,000 ſacks of wool were in the grant.

1346. At the battle of Crecy, Edward the Black Prince, firſt adopted in memorial of this victory, the Bohemian creſt and motto, *viz.* three oſtrich feathers, and *Ich dien*, (*i. e.*) *I ſerve*, the king of Bohemia being ſlain in the action. Succeeding princes of Wales have continued it ever ſince.

1348. It rained from Midſummer to Chriſtmas, ſo that there was not one day or night dry together. This wet ſeaſon cauſed great floods, and a peſtilence, which raged a whole year. The earth was at the ſame time barren, and even the ſea did not produce ſuch plenty of fiſh as formerly. The mortality was ſo great, that in the city of London two hundred bodies were buried every day in the Charter-houſe-yard, beſides

ſides thoſe interred in other common burying places; this laſted from Candlemas to Eaſter.

1353. Was remarkable for the ſcarcity of corn and proviſions in England and France, occaſioned by a great drought. It was called the *dear ſummer*; rye was brought out of Zealand to ſupport the poor, who otherwiſe muſt have periſhed for want of ſuſtenance.

1359. When king Edward was on his march, within two leagues of Chartres, there happened a moſt dreadful hurricane of deadly piercing wind, that ſwelled a tempeſt of rain, lightning, and hail-ſtones, ſo prodigious, as to kill inſtantly 6000 of his horſe, and 1000 of his beſt troops.

1364. April 8, died at the Savoy, London, John, king of France.

1371. February 22, died at London, David, king of Scotland.

1381. When Richard IId's firſt wife came from Bohemia, ſhe had no ſooner ſet foot on ſhore, than ſuch a tempeſt immediately aroſe, as had not been ſeen in many years. Several ſhips were daſhed in pieces in the harbour, and the ſhip in which the queen came over, was ſhattered and broken; which was the more obſervable, becauſe his ſecond wife brought a ſtorm with her to the Engliſh coaſts, in which the king's baggage was loſt, and many ſhips of his fleet caſt away.

1389. A hurricane threw down many houſes, deſtroyed cattle, and rooted up trees. This preceded a great mortality, eſpecially among youth, and that, a famine.

1392. A dolphin was taken near London-bridge ten feet long.

1394. Happened a conjunction of the two great planets, Saturn and Jupiter.

1408. There were royal juſts in Smithfield, between the earl of Hainault and certain Hanoverians, challengers, and the earl of Somerſet, and an equal number of Engliſhmen, defendants. The victory

was on the Engliſhmen's ſide, for the earl overcame all the Engliſhmen but one.

1415. The church ſervice changed throughout England, from the uſe of St. Paul to that of Sarum.

1438. Nov. 25. A guſt of wind blew off the leads of the Grey Friars church, and almoſt beat down the whole ſide of a ſtreet called the Old Exchange.

At Bedford, on the day of the aſſizes, eighteen perſons were killed, and many hurt by the fall of a ſtair-caſe.

1443. On Candlemas-day, St. Paul's ſteeple was fired by lightning. Ditto, the ſteeple of Waltham-croſs was conſumed, but the church was ſaved.

1446. There were two unuſual combats within liſts appointed. The firſt was by the prior of Kilmain, in Ireland, who impeached the earl of Ormond of high treaſon, and the place of trial was in Smithfield; but the quarrel was taken up by the king, and ſo decided without combat. The ſecond was by one John David, an armourer, who impeached his maſter, William Catur, of treaſon; but the latter being, with his neighbours, intoxicated with wine, before he came to fight, he was unhappily ſlain, without any juſt ſuſpicion of guilt; but the ſervant lived not long after him; for the next aſſize, he was hanged for felony.

1453. John Norman, mayor of London, the firſt that went to be ſworn at Weſtminſter-hall by water.

1456. There was taken at Erith, within 12 miles of London, four wonderful fiſhes, *viz.* two whales, one ſword-fiſh, and one called *Mors Marina*.

1467. The people had an extravagant way of adorning their feet. They wore the beaks or pikes of their ſhoes ſo long, that they incumbered themſelves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen did theirs with chains of ſilver, or ſilver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous cuſtom was in vogue ever ſince the year 1382, but now it was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of curſing by the clergy.

The

The king concluded a league with the king of Caſtile, by which he allowed certain Cotſwold ſheep to be tranſported into Spain, where the breed ſo increaſed, that their fine wool has ſince proved very detrimental to England.

1471. Pope Sixtus IV. erected a famous bawdy-houſe at Rome, and the Roman proſtitutes paid his holineſs a weekly tax, which amounted ſometimes to 20,000 ducats a year.

1477. June 16, George Nevil, duke of Bedford, was degraded by act of Parliament, and his titles taken from him, for not having ſufficient fortune to ſupport the dignity.

1479. Robert Byfield, one of the ſheriffs of London, was fined fifty pounds by the court of aldermen for affronting the lord mayor, which it ſeems was only by kneeling too near him at prayers, at St. Paul's church.

1483. There happened ſuch a flood in Gloceſterſhire, that all the country was overflowed by the Severn, and ſeveral perſons were drowned in their beds. The waters did not abate for ten days, which hindered the duke of Buckingham's paſſing that river into Wales, to join the Welchmen, who were riſen againſt the king, and occaſioned his misfortune and death.

1486. John Percival, drank to by the lord mayor for ſheriff, the firſt time of this method of election.

1494. The body of one Alice Hackney, which had been buried 175 years, was accidentally dug up in the church of St. Mary Hill, London; the ſkin was whole, and the joints of the arms pliable.

1505. Philip, king of Caſtile, in his voyage to Spain, was driven by a ſtorm on the coaſt of England, where he was detained till he had ſeen king Henry, which he did at Windſor.

1509. No kitchen-gardens in England; vegetables were imported from the Netherlands. Before this time ſugar was eaten with meat to correct its putreſcency.

1515, Dec. 14. Francis I. of France, ſigned the memorable contract with the pope, by which he granted him the firſt year's income of the biſhopricks and other great benefices, and in conſequence of this, obtained the right of nomination to them.

1521. Francis I. of France, being wounded in the head by ſomething thrown from a window, was obliged to cut off his hair, which till that time was worn very long, and the beard cloſe ſhaven; however, willing to gain on one ſide what he loſt on the other, he ſuffered his beard to grow long; and from thence, it became a faſhion to wear the hair ſhort and the beard long, as may be obſerved in many of our old pictures.

1534. This year, Clement VII. began to reign, who brought pluralities to their conſummation, making his nephew Hippolito, Cardinal de Medicis, commendatory univerſal, granting unto him all the vacant benefices in the world, for ſix months, and appointing him uſufructuary, from the firſt day of his poſſeſſion.

1544 Read, alderman of London, was preſſed and ſent for a common ſoldier, for refuſing to pay an arbitrary benevolence, aſſeſſed on the city by Henry VIII; men being never preſſed at that time, unleſs obnoxious to law.

1546. One Foxley, of the Mint, ſlept 14 days and 15 nights, and could not be waked.

1567. There were found, on enquiry, to be 4851 ſtrangers of all nations in London, of whom 3838 were Flemings, and only 58 Scots.

1580. Queen Elizabeth iſſued a proclamation, prohibiting any new houſes to be built within three miles of the gates of the city of London.

1581. John Stubbs, of Lincoln's-inn, and one William Page, had their right hands cut off, for publiſhing a book againſt queen Elizabeth's marriage with the duke of Anjou.

1585. At this time any peer might have as many proxies in the houſe of Lords as he could procure; the earl of Leiceſter had ten at this time, and the duke

of

of Buckingham, in Charles Iſt's time, had, in one parliament, twenty, which occaſioned a vote, that no peer ſhould have above two proxies.

1600. About this time London was almoſt entirely built of wood, and in every reſpect, a very ugly city. The earl of Arundel firſt introduced the practice of brick-building.

1618. The town of Pleurs in Italy was buried by a ſlice of the Alps falling, and all the inhabitants (near 2200 perſons) periſhed. Chavennes, a town in the ſame neighbourhood, was buried in the like manner about the middle of the 13th century.

They began in France to date from the birth of Chriſt: they reckoned before from the creation.

1623. A court of chivalry erected, for a trial by combat, between Lord Rea and David Ramſay. This was the laſt of the kind.

1634. The gentlemen of the four inns of court preſented a maſque to their majeſties at Whitehall.

1649, April 16. The earl of Pembroke was returned for knight of the ſhire for Bucks, *prima impreſſionis*, and his lordſhip was accordingly admitted into the houſe with great reſpect.

1650, May 14. An act paſſed to make inceſt and adultery capital, for the firſt offence, and fornication capital for the ſecond.

1654, July 11. Don Pantaleon de Sa, one of the Portugueſe ambaſſadors, beheaded, for ſhooting Mr. Greenaway.

1658. Sept. 3, the day Oliver Cromwell died, there aroſe a ſtorm ſo violent and dreadful, that it extended all over Europe, and ſeemed to threaten a wreck of nature.

1660, Oct. 10. Ten of the regicides were tried, and executed ſoon after.

1661, Jan. The carcaſes of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradſhaw, hanged at Tyburn, buried under the gallows, and their heads ſet on Weſtminſter hall.

Sept. 3. At a public entry of the Swediſh ambaſſador, happened a rencounter between the French and

Spaniſh ambaſſadors, for precedency, and many of their retinue were killed on Tower-hill; but the Spaniſh ambaſſador's coach at length had the good fortune to get firſt.

1663, June 1. A conſpiracy in Ireland diſcovered.

1664, Jan. 5. A plot of the fanatics in the north diſcovered, for which about 21 were executed.

1678, Oct. 25. The popiſh lords were committed to the Tower, upon the oath of Oates.

An inundation happened in Gaſcoyne, when the water ſpouted from the ſides of an adjacent mountain in jets. *Phil. Tranſ.*

1682. Meſſrs. Pilkington and Shute, ſheriffs of London, ſent to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the Lord Mayor had adjourned it.

1683. The lord mayor and ſheriffs arreſted, at the ſuit of two pretended ſheriffs, April 24.

1686. The biſhop of London ſuſpended, for refuſing to ſuſpend Dr. Sharp, of St. Giles's, afterwards archbiſhop of York, at the king's deſire.

There was an inundation in Yorkſhire, in which a rock viſibly opened, and water was thence thrown into the air, to the height of an ordinary church ſteeple. *Phil. Tranſ.*

1687. The pope's nuncio arrived in England.

1688. Maſs ordered to be celebrated on board the fleet, which occaſioned a tumult, and the prieſts narrowly eſcaped being thrown overboard.

1690, Nov. 7. Twelve thouſand Iriſh catholics tranſported themſelves to France.

1703, Nov. 26, 27; there happened ſuch a dreadful tempeſt as frightened the whole kingdom. The houſes in London ſhook, and many fell. The water roſe to a great height in Weſtminſter-hall, and London-bridge was choaked up with wrecks. Ten ſhips of war were loſt and 1300 ſeamen. The damage at London was computed at 1,000,000l.

1707. An iſland, five miles round, roſe in the Archipelago, from the bottom of the ſea.

1712. The doctrines of the Jacobite faction were chiefly favoured by thoſe in power.

1716, Aug. 5; two ſoldiers were whipped almoſt to death, and turned out of the ſervice, for wearing boughs in their hats on the 29th of May.

1717. George I. at the requeſt of the univerſity of Cambridge, ſuppreſſed the ridiculous cuſtom of burning in effigy the pope, the pretender, the earl of Mar, the devil, and the duke of Ormond.

1724. A fire happened in a barn at Burwell, Cambridgeſhire, at a puppet-ſhew, when 150 perſons loſt their lives, and were buried in the vault of the church.

1727. The common council of London entertained at St. James's palace, by George I.

1732. In April, Richard Smith, a bookbinder, priſoner in the King's Bench, perſuaded his wife to follow his example, and make away with herſelf, after they had murdered their infant. They were found hanging in their chamber, and the infant dead in the cradle. They left a paper, intimating they did it to avoid the diſtreſſes of life.

Mariners of ſhips regiſtered in the ports of London were in number 21,797.

1734. Above 100 captives, redeemed from ſlavery in Morocco by the King's bounty, landed at Whitehall.

1750. In May, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greateſt part of the jury, and a number of ſpectators, caught the gaol diſtemper at the ſeſſion's houſe in the Old Bailey, and died.

1766, April 21, a ſpot more than thrice the earth's ſize paſſed the center of the ſun.

1767. The grand jury of London found a bill againſt count Guerchy, the French ambaſſador, for endeavouring to perſuade M. de Vergy to aſſaſſinate the chevalier D'Eon, and though he tried to obtain a *noli proſequi*, the attorney and ſolicitor general overruled it.

1771, March, the lord mayor and alderman Oliver

ver ſent to the Tower by the houſe of Commons, for committing their meſſenger.

1772. February, near Manheim, Germany, a mountain ſunk twenty feet below the ſurface of the ſurrounding land.

June, trade had nearly received a fatal blow by the failure of ſeveral capital houſes.

The PRICE of certain Articles, at different Periods of Time, eſtimated according to the Value of the preſent Money.

Years.

930, A ſheep, 12s. 6d. the fleece, 5s.
An ox, 3l. 15s.
A cow, 2l. 10s.
A horſe 18l.
Nurſing of a child, the firſt year, 4l.

966, An acre of land 10s.
A palfrey, 6l.

980, An ox, 3l. 15s.
A cow, 3l.

1232, A good horſe, 15l.

1327, An ox lean, 2l. 8s.
fat, 3l. 12s.
A fat hog, 2 years old, 10s.
A fat weather, unſhorn, 5s. ſhorn, 3s. 6d.
A fat gooſe, 7½d.
ditto capon, 6d.
ditto hen, 3d.
Two chickens, 3d.
Four pigeons, 3d.
24 eggs, 3d.

1450, Wheat 3l. 6s. 8d. per quarter; barley 30s.

1547, Beef and pork ½d. per lb.
Mutton and veal, a halfpenny and half farthing per lb.

1620, The pay of a foot ſoldier, 8d. a day.
A lieutenant 2s.
An enſign 1s. 6d.
A cock turkey 4s. 6d.
A hen ditto 3s.
A gooſe, 2s.
A capon, 2s. 6d.
A pulet, 1s. 6d.
A rabbit, 8d.
A doz. pigeons, 6s.
Wheat, 32s. per qr.
barley, 16s.
Wool, a third more than the preſent price.
A yard of velvet [illegible]
Fine Holland [illegible] per yard [illegible]

From the Conqueſt to the reign of Elizabeth, [illegible] near ten times its preſent value; from Elizabeth to [illegible] time, nearly equal.

Acon.

A conciſe Explanation of the PRINCIPLES of ſuch of the DISSENTERS from the Church of England, as are not univerſally known.

Anabaptiſts reject infant baptiſm, and baptiſe their followers when they are come to years of diſcretion, by immerſion. See *Independents*.

Antinomians teach that the Law is of no uſe under the Goſpel diſpenſation; and ſay, that good works do not further, nor evil works hinder, ſalvation; that a child of God cannot commit ſin, &c.

Arians (from Arius) diſbelieve the Trinity, and reject the Athanaſian creed.

Arminians ſay, that difference in ſentiment doth neither hinder nor procure the ſalvation of any. They contend for the univerſality of Chriſt's death; that ſalvation is poſſible to all, if they comply with that condition on which the *whole* of their ſalvation depends. They, in general, eſpouſe the doctrines of the Church of England.

Calviniſts, the ſame as Preſbyterians; called ſo from their leader, Calvin.

Congregationaliſts, the ſame as Independents, which ſee.

Independents, ſuch as hold the independency of the church, or that each congregation may govern themſelves in religious matters. Preſbyterians and Anabaptiſts are now agreed with them. The Anabaptiſts always were.

Lollards (a term of reproach, equal to that of Fanatics) were thoſe who diſſented from the Church of England, before ſhe renounced Popery.

Lutherans are Proteſtants, but believe in Conſubſtantiation, viz. that the ſacramental bread conſiſts of bread and the body of Chriſt in union. Called [illegible]ns from Luther, their leader.

[illegible] *Unitas Fratrum*, a reſpectable epiſcopal [illegible]eir doctrines not contrary to the articles [illegible]urch of England.

M[illegible]ſts have ſome particular notions reſpecting the

the authority of Scripture, and the ſtate of the dead. Called ſo from Muggleton, their leader.

Non-Conformiſts. The Puritans took this name after the act of uniformity paſſed, at which time 2000 miniſters left the eſtabliſhed church, not chuſing to conform to the 39 articles. See Puritans.

Puritans, Proteſtants who fled to Germany in queen Mary's reign, and returned in that of queen Elizabeth. They were called Puritans, by way of reproach, for attempting a purer form of worſhip than even the Proteſtants had made uſe of. Yet ſtill they did not ſeparate from them, but remained in communion, and ſubmitted to epiſcopacy.

Sabbatarians keep the ſeventh day holy, inſtead of the firſt.

Sabbatarian Baptiſt, a mixture of the Baptiſt and Sabbatarian; which ſee.

Wickliffites, followers of Wickliffe, in 1384; he was the firſt perſon, of any eminence, who expoſed the doctrines of Popery.

The principles of the *Quakers* and *Preſbyterians* need no explanation.

A View of the RELIGION and CAPITAL CITIES of the chief Countries in EUROPE.

Countries.	*Religion.*	*Capital Cities.*
Auſtrian Netherlands,	Papiſts,	Bruſſels.
Bohemia,	ditto,	Prague.
Denmark	Proteſtants,	Copenhagen.
France,	Papiſts,	Paris.
Germany,	Proteſtants and Papiſts,	Vienna.
Hungary,	Papiſts,	Preſburg.
Italy,	ditto,	Rome.
Norway,	Proteſtants,	Bergen.
Poland,	Papiſts,	Warſaw.
Portugal,	ditto,	Liſbon.

Pruſſia,

Countries.	*Religion.*	*Capital Cities.*
Pruſſia,	Proteſtants,	Berlin.
Ruſſia,	Greek Church,	Peterſburg.
Sardinia,	Papiſts,	Turin.
Sicilies,	ditto,	Naples.
Spain,	ditto,	Madrid.
Sweden,	Proteſtants,	Stockholm.
Switzerland,	ditto and Papiſts,	Bern.
Turkey,	Mahometans, Chriſtians & Jews,	Conſtantinople.
United Provinces,	Proteſtants,	Amſterdam.

A Liſt of the KINGS in the SAXON HEPTARCHY.

I. KENT.

		Reigned years.
Pagans.	1. Hengiſt	31
	2. Eſca	24
	3. Otta, or Octa,	20
	4. Immeric	29
Chriſtians.	5. Ethelbert	56
	6. Eadbald	24
	7. Ercombert	24
	8. Edgbert	9
	9. Lothair	12
	10. Edric	7
	11. Withred	33
	12. Edbert	23
	13. Edilbert	11
	14. Alric	34
	15. Edilbert	3
	16. Cuthred	8
	17. Baldred	18

II. SOUTH-SAXONS, or SUSSEX.

Pagans.	1. Ella	32
	2. Ciſſa	75
	3. Ethelwolf	25
	4. Berthune	
	5. Authune	

III. WESSEX.

III. West Saxony, or Wessex.

		Reigned Years.
Pagans.	1. Cerdic	16
	2. Cynric	26
	3. Ceaulin	31
	4. Cebric	6
	5. Ceolwulf	14
Christians.	6. Cinegils and Rinchelm	31
	7. Kenewall and Sexburge	32
	8. Esciwin	2
	9. Kentwin	9
Pagan.	10. Cedwalla	2
Christians.	11. Ina	38
	12. Ethelhard	14
	13. Cuthred	14
	14. Sigebert	1
	15. Kinewulf	29
	16. Brithric	16
	17. Edgbert	37

IV. East Saxony, or Essex.

The time these kings reigned are not mentioned, because there is nothing certain of them.

Pagans.	1. Erkenwin.
	2. Sleda.
Christians.	3. Sebert.
	4. Sexred, Seward, and Sigebert, brothers.
	5. Sigebert the Little.
	6. Sigebert the Good.
	7. Swithelm.
	8. Sigher and Seba.
	9. Sigheard and Senfred.
	10. Offa.
	11. Selred.
	12. Swithred.

V. Northumberland.

Pagans.	1. Ida	12
	2. Ella	30
	3. Edelric	4
	4. Edelfrid	24

Christians.

		Reigned Years.
Chriſtians.	5. Edwin	17
	6. Oſwald	9
	7. Oſwy	28
	8. Egfrid	15
	9. Alfrid	19
	10. Oſred	11
	11. Kenred	2
	12. Oſric	11
	13. Ceolwulf	8
	14. Egbert, alias Eaadbert	20
	15. Oſulf	1
	16. Ethelwald, alias Mollo	6
	17. Alured	9
	18. Ethelred, alias Ethelbert	4
	19. Alfwold	11
	20. Oſred; then Ethelbert again.	

After Ethelred was ſlain, there was an interregnum of 33 years, during which time, the kingdom was in the poſſeſſion of Edgbert, king of the Weſt-Saxons.

VI. East-Angles.

Pagans.	1. Uffa	7
	2. Titiſt	10
	3. Redwald	44
	4. Eorpwald	12
Chriſtians.	5. Sigebert	
	6. Egric	
	7. Anna	13
	8. Ethelbert	
	9. Ethelwald	9
	10. Adulf	19
	11. Elfwald	7
	12. Beorna	24
	13. Ethelred	52
	14. Ethelbert	5

When Ethelbert was ſlain by Offa, it was united to Mercia; yet St. Edmund reigned afterwards, and was murdered by the Danes, in 870.

VII. Mer-

VII. MERCIA.

		Reigned Years.
Pagans.	Cridda, Wibba, and Cheorl, petty kings.	
	1. Penda, Ann. Dom. 625.	
Chriſtians.	2. Peada and Oſwy, dukes	3
	3. Wulfer	16
	4. Ethelred, alias Ædired	30
	5. Kenred	4
	6. Ceolred	8
	7. Ethelbald	41
	8. Beornred	1
	9. Offa	38
	10. Egfer	1
	11. Kenulf	2
	12. Kenelm and Ceolulf	1
	13. Beornulf	3
	14. Ludecan	2
	15. Withlaf	13
	16. Bertulf	13
	17. Burrhed	22
	18. Ceolwulf.	

See Heptarchy, in the Alphabet.

KINGS of SCOTLAND, and the Time they reigned.

The firſt King began to reign 328 before Chriſt.

Began to reign.	Names.
1003,	Malcolm II.
1033,	Duncan.
1040,	Macbeth, *Tyrant.*
1057,	Malcolm III.
1093,	Donald VII.
1094,	Duncan II.
1096,	Edgar.
1106,	Alexander.
1124,	David.
1153,	Malcolm IV.
1165,	William.
1214,	Alexander II.
1249,	Alexander III.
1285,	*Interregnum.*
1292,	John Baliol.
1306,	Robert I.
1329,	David II. and Richard.
1370,	Robert II.
1390,	John Robert.

Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.	Names.
1423,	James I.	1513,	James V.
1437,	James II.	1542,	Mary Stuart.
1460,	James III.	1567,	James VI.
1488,	James IV.		

The ſucceſſors of James VI. became kings of England till 1707, when the two kingdoms were united.

Lord Lieutenants of IRELAND ſince the Union.

1707, April 17, Thomas, earl of Pembroke.
1708, Nov. 25, Thomas, lord Wharton.
1711, July 3, James, duke of Ormond.
1713, October 27, Charles, duke of Shrewſbury.
1717, Auguſt 7, Charles, duke of Bolton.
1721, Auguſt 28, Charles, duke of Grafton.
1724, October 22, John lord Carteret.
1731, September 11, Lionel, duke of Dorſet.
1737, September 7, William duke of Devonſhire.
1745, Auguſt 31, Philip, earl of Cheſterfield.
1747, September 13, William, earl of Harrington.
1751, September 19, Lionel, duke of Dorſet.
1755, May 5, William, marquis of Hartington.
1757, September 25, John, duke of Bedford.
1761, October 6, Dunk, earl of Halifax.
1763, Sept. 22, Hugh, earl of Northumberland.
1765, June 5, lord viſcount Weymouth.
1765, October 18, Francis earl of Hertford.
1766, October 6, earl of Briſtol.
1767, Auguſt 9, George, viſcount Townſhend.
1772, Oct. 9, Simon, earl Harcourt.

A Liſt of the LORDS CHANCELLORS, ſince William the Conqueror.

☞ *In theſe dates the Old Stile is preſerved, till the alteration.*

	When made.
Maurice, afterwards biſhop of London, died, Sept. 26, 1107.	1067
Oſmund	

When made.

Oſmund, afterwards earl of Dorſet, bp. of Sarum.
Arfaſt, biſhop of Helmſtadt, Germany. 1073
Herman, biſhop of Sherborne.
Rev. William Welſon.
W. Giffard, bp. of Winton, died, July 21, 1128.
Robert Bloet, afterwards biſhop of Lincoln, died, Jan. 10, 1122. 1087
Roger, afterwards biſhop of Sarum, died, Dec. 4, 1139. after 1100
Geofrey Rufus, afterwards biſhop of Durham.
Alexander, biſhop of Lincoln, died, Aug. 1147. after 1135
Pauper, natural ſon of Roger, biſhop of Sarum.
Philip. 1153
Thomas à Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, murdered, Dec. 29, 1171. 1157
Rev. Geofrey Plantagenet, ſon of Henry II. by Roſamund, died, 1213. 1181
Walter de Bidun.
W. Longchamp, bp. of Ely, died, Jan. 29, 1197. 1189
Hugh, afterward biſhop of Lincoln, died, Feb. 7, 1234. 1204
Walter de Gray, afterwards archbiſhop of York, died, May, 1255. 1206
Rich. de Mariſco, bp. of Durham, died, 1226. 1212
Ralph Neville, afterwards biſhop of Winton, died, Feb. 1, 1244. 1223
Simon Norman. 1238
Richard, afterwards biſhop of Cheſter. 1239
Ralph Neville, again. 1242
Ranulph Brito.
Silveſter de Everton, biſhop of Carliſle 1246
John Lexington. Sept. 1247
John Manſel, chancellor of St. Paul's, London. 1248
Peter de Rievallis, and Rev. Will. de Kilkenny. 1250
Peter Chaſeport, and J. de Leſſington. May 1253
Will. de Kilkenny, afterwards biſhop of Ely. 1253
Henry de Wengham, afterwards biſhop of London, died, July 13, 1261. 1255

Nicholas

When made.

Nicholas, archdeacon of Ely. 1259
Walter Merton, afterwards biſhop of Rocheſter, died, Oct. 27, 1278. 1261
Nicholas, archdeacon of Ely, again, afterwards biſhop of Winton, died, 1280. 1263
John de Chiſul, afterwards bp. of London. about 1264
Thomas, de Cantilupus, afterwards biſhop of Hereford, died, Aug. 25, 1282. 1265
Walter Giffard, archbiſhop of York, died, April 25, 1279. 1265
Godfrey Giffard, afterwards biſhop of Worceſter, died, 1302. 1267
John Chiſul, again. 1269
Richard Middleton. 1269
John Kirkby, afterwards biſhop of Ely, died Mar. 26, 1290. 1272
Rob. Burnet, bp. of Bath and Wells, died 1292. 1274
Walter Langton. 1292
John Langton, afterwards biſhop of Chicheſter. 1293
William Greenfield, archbiſhop of York, died, Sept. 13, 1315. 1302
William Hamelton, dean of York. 1305
Ralph Baldock, biſhop of London, died, July 24, 1313. 1307
Walter Reynold, archbiſhop of Canterbury. 1311
John Sandale, biſhop of Winton, died, 1320. 1315
John Hotham, bp. of Ely, died, Jan. 25, 1336. 1318
John Salmon, bp. of Norwich, died July 6, 1325. 1320
W. Ayermin, biſhop of Norwich, died, Mar. 28, 1337. 1323
Robert Baldock, biſhop of Norwich. 1324
John Hotham, again. 1324
Henry Cliff, keeper of the rolls, and William Herlaſton, Chancery-clerk. 1329
Henry Burwaſh, biſhop of Lincoln, died Dec. 1340 May 1329
John Stratford, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, died, April 9, 1392. 1331
Rich. Bury, bp. of Durham, died, April 24, 1345. 1336
John Stratford, again. 1336

When made.

Robert Stratford, brother to John. 1338
Richard Bintworth, biſhop of London, died, December 8, 1339. July, 1339
John de St. Paul, keeper of the rolls, Michael Worth, and Thomas Baumburg. 1340
John de St. Paul, alone. Feb. 1341
John Stratford, again. 1341
Robert Stratford, again. 1341
Sir Robert Burgchier. 1342
Robert Parnyng. Oct. 1342
Robert Sadington. Sept. 1344
John Offord. Oct. 1346
John Thurſby, archbiſhop of York, died, November 6, 1373. July, 1347
Will. Edenton, bp. of Winton, died, 1366. Feb. 1357
Simon Langham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, died, July 22, 1367. Feb. 1363
William of Wickam, biſhop of Winton, died, 1402. Sept. 1368
Sir Robert de Thorp. Mar. 1372
John Knyvet. 1373
Adam Houghton, biſhop of St. David's, died, April, 1389. Jan. 1377
Sir Richard de la Scrope. 1379
Simon Sudbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury. 1380
William Courtney, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, died, July, 1396. 1381
Sir Richard de la Scrope, again. 1382
Robert Braybroke, biſhop of London, died, 1404. Sept. 1383
Michael de la Pool, earl of Suffolk. Mar. 1383
Thomas Arundel, biſhop of Ely. Oct. 1387
William of Wickam, again May 1389
Thomas Arundel, again, then archbiſhop of Canterbury, died, Feb. 20, 1413. Sept. 1392
Edmund Stafford, biſhop of Exeter. Nov. 1397
Sir John Searle, keeper of the rolls. Nov. 1400
Edmund Stafford, again, died, Sept. 1419. Mar. 1401
Henry Beaufort, biſhop of Winton, died, April 11, 1447. 1404

Thomas

When made.

Thomas Langley, bp. of Durham, died, 1437. 1404
John Wakering, clerk, keeper of the rolls. Jan. 1410
Sir John Beaufort, d. of Exeter, died, 1425. Jan. 1410
Henry Beaufort, again. 1412
Simon Garnſtede, clerk, maſter of the rolls. Sept. 1417
Henry Beaufort, again. Oct. 1417
John Kemp, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, died, Mar. 22, 1453. Mar. 1425
John Stafford, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, died, July 6, 1452. Feb. 1432
John Kemp, again. Jan. 1450
Richard Neville, earl of Sarum, beheaded, 1461. Apr. 1454
Thomas Bouchier, archbiſhop of Canterbury, died, 1486. Mar. 1455
William Wykham, biſhop of Winton, died, Auguſt 11, 1486. Oct. 1457
George Nevill, afterwards archbiſhop of York, died, 1476, aged 46. July, 1460
Robert Stillington, biſhop of Bath and Wells, died, a priſoner, in 1491. June, 1468
John Alcock, afterwards biſhop of Ely, died, Oct. 1, 1500. Sept. 1473
Laurence Booth, afterwards archbiſhop of York, died, 1483. June, 1474
Thomas Rotheram, afterwards archbiſhop of York, died, 1500, aged 76. 1475
John Ruſſel, biſhop of Lincoln, died, July 30, 1490. Nov. 1484
John Morton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, died Oct. 1501. Aug. 1487
H. Deane, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, Oct. 1501
W. Warham, archbiſhop of Canterbury, died, 1522. Aug. 1502
Thomas Wolſey, archbiſhop of York. Dec. 1516
Sir Thomas More. Oct. 1530
Sir Thomas Audley, afterwards baron Audley, died, April 30, 1544. May, 1533

When made.

Lord Wriothesley, afterwards earl of Southampton. 1545
Lord Paulet, afterwards marquis of Winchester, died, 1571, aged 97. July, 1547
Lord Rich, died, 1566. Nov. 1547
Thomos Goodrick, bishop of Ely. Jan. 1551
Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winton. Sept. 1553
Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York, died about 1566. Jan. 1555
Sir Nicholas Bacon, died, 1579. Dec. 1559
Sir Thomas Bromley, died, 1586. April, 1579
Sir Christopher Hatton, died, 1591. April, 1587
Sir John Puckering. May, 1592
Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards viscount Brackley, died, 1617. 1596.
Sir Francis Bacon, afterwards viscount St. Albans. Mar. 1616
John Williams, afterwards archbishop of York, died, Mar. 25, 1650. July, 1620
Lord Coventry, died, 1639. Nov. 1625
Sir John Finch. Jan. 1639
Sit Edward Littleton, died, 1645, aged 56. Jan. 1640
Sir Richard Lane. Aug. 1645
Sir Edward Herbert, died, 1660. 1653
Lord Clarendon. Dec. 1657
Sir Orlando Bridgman. Aug. 1667
Earl of Shaftsbury, died, Jan. 22, 1682, aged 61. Nov. 1672
Sir Heneage Finch, afterwards earl of Nottingham, died, Dec. 11, 1682, aged 60. 1673
Lord Guilford, died, Sept. 5, 1685. Dec. 1682
Lord Jeffreys, died, April 18, 1689. Oct. 1685
Sir John Maynard, Anthony Kecke, and William Rawlinson. Mar. 1689
Lord Somers, died, 1716, aged 63. Mar. 1692
Sir Nathan Wright. May 1700
Lord Cowper, first chancellor of Great Britain, Oct. 1705

In commission. Aug. 1710
Lord Harcourt. April 1713

Lrod

	When made.
Lord Cowper, again.	Sept. 1714
Lord Parker, afterwards earl of Macclesfield.	May 1718
Lord King, died, 1734, aged 64.	June 1725
Lord Talbot, died, Feb. 14, 1737, aged 52.	Nov. 1733
Philip York, earl of Hardwicke.	1737
Lord Henley, afterwards earl of Northington.	Jan. 1761
Charles Pratt, Lord Camden.	July 1766
Charles York.	Jan. 1770
In commiſſion, viz. Sir Sydney Stafford Smythe, knt. Hon. Henry Bathurſt, and Sir Richard Aſton, knt.	Jan. 1770
Hen. Bathurſt, lord Apſley, now earl Bathurſt,	Jan. 1771

CHANCELLORS of the Univerſity of OXFORD.

When elected.

1552, Sir John Maſon, knight.
1556, Cardinal Pole, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1558, Henry Fitzalen, earl of Arundel.
1559, Sir John Maſon, again.
1564, Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter.
1588, Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, lord chancellor.
1591, Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorſet.
1608, Richard Bancroft, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1610, Thomas Egerton, lord Elleſmere.
1616, William, earl of Pembroke.
1630, William Laud, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1641, Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke.
1643, William, marquis of Hertford.
1647, Philip, earl of Pembroke, again.
1650, Oliver Cromwell, lord protector of England, &c.
1657, Lord Richard Cromwell, protector.
1660, Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon.
1667, Sheldon, archbiſhop of Canterbury.
1669, James, duke of Ormond.
1688, James duke of Ormond, grandſon of the above.
1715, ——— earl of Arran.
1759, John, earl of Weſtmoreland.
1762, George Henry, earl of Litchfield.
1772, Frederick, lord North.

CHANCELLORS of the University of CAMBRIDGE.

When installed.

1547, Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset, uncle to Edward IV.
1549, John Dudley, duke of Northumberland.
1553, Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester.
1556, Reginald Pole, archbishop of Canterbury.
1558, Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh.
1598, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex.
1600, Sir Robert Cecil, afterwards Earl of Salisbury.
1611, Henry Howard, earl of Northampton.
1614, Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk.
1621, Thomas Bancroft, archbishop of Canterbury.
1626, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.
1628, Henry Rich, earl of Holland.
1648, Edward Montague, earl of Manchester.
1671, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham.
1674, James Scott, duke of Monmouth.
1682, Christopher Monke, duke of Albemarle.
1688, Charles Seymour, duke of Somerset.
1748, Thomas Holles Pelham, duke of Newcastle.
1768, Augustus Fitzroy, duke of Grafton.

A List of the Archbishops of CANTERBURY, since the establishment of that See; with the dates of their Translations.

☞ This mark * implies, of honourable houses.

	Names.		Tran.
1,	St. Austin	Years	569
2,	St. Laurentius,		611
3,	St. Mellitus.		619
4,	St. Justus.		624
5,	St. Honorius.		636
6,	St. Deus-dedit, the first Englishman.		654
	Vacant four years.		
† 7,	St. Theodorus, a Grecian.		668
8,	St. Brithwaldus.		692
9,	St. Tatwinus.		731
10,	Nothelmus.		736
11,	Cuthbert.		742

11, Preg.-

	Names.	Tran.
12,	Bregwinus.	759
13,	Lambert.	764
14,	Ethelardus.	793
15,	Ulfredus.	807
16,	Theogildus.	832
17,	Celnothus.	
18,	Ethelradus.	871
19,	Pleimundus.	889
20,	Athelmus.	915
21,	Wulfelmus, Lord Chancellor.	924
22,	St. Odo, or Otho.	934
23,	St. Dunſtan, Lord Treaſurer.	961
24,	Ethelgarus.	988
25,	Siricius.	989
26,	Gofricus.	993
27,	St. Elphegus.	1006
28,	Livingus.	1013
29,	St. Angelnothus,*	1020
30,	St. Eadlinus.	1038
31,	Robert.	1050
32,	Stigand.	1052
33,	Lanfranc, an Italian.	1070
	Vacant four years.	
34,	St. Anſelm.	1093
35,	Randulph.	1114
36,	William Curbail.	1122
37,	Theobald.	1138
38,	St. Thomas à Becket, lord chancellor.	1162
39,	Richard.	1171
40,	Baldwin.	1184
41,	Reginald.	1191
42,	Hubert Walter, lord chancellor and lord chief juſtice.	1193
43,	Stephen Langton cardinal.	1206
44,	Richard Wetherſhed.	1229
45,	St. Edmund, chancellor of Oxford.	1234
46,	Boniface.*	1244
47,	Robert Kilwarby, cardinal.	1272
48,	John Peckham.	1278
49,	Robert Winchelſey, chancellor of Oxford.	1294

	Names.	Tran.
50,	Walter Reynolds, lord chancellor and lord treaſurer.	1313
51,	Simon Mepham.	1327
52,	John Stratford, lord chancellor.	1333
53,	Thomas Bradwardin.	1348
54,	Simon Iſlip.	1349
55,	Simon Langham, cardinal and lord chanc.	1366
56,	William Witleſey.	1367
57,	Simon Sudbury, lord chancellor, beheaded by the rebels of *Wat Tyler*.	1379
58,	William Courtney, chancellor of Oxford.*	1381
59,	Thomas Arundel, lord chancellor.*	1396
60,	Henry Chichely, cardinal.*	1414
61,	John Stafford, cardinal, lord chancellor and lord treaſurer.	1443
62,	John Kemp, cardinal, lord chancellor twice.	1452
63,	Thomas Bouchier, cardinal, lord chancellor and chancellor of Oxford.*	1454
64,	John Morton, the like.	1486
65,	Henry Dean.	1502
66,	William Warham, lord chancellor and chancellor of Oxford.	1504
67,	Thomas Cranmer.	1533
68,	Reginald Pole, cardinal and chancellor of Oxford.*	1555
69,	Matthew Parker.	1559
70,	Edmund Grindal.	1575
71,	John Whitgift.	1583
72,	Richard Bancroft, chancellor of Oxford.	1604
73,	George Abbot.	1610
74,	William Laud, chancellor of Oxford, beheaded.	1644
	See vacant ſixteen years.	
75,	William Juxon, once lord treaſurer.	Sept. 1660
76,	Gilbert Sheldon.	July 1663
77,	Will. Sancroft, deprived, Feb. 1, 1691.	Jan. 1677
78,	John Tillotſon.	Apr. 1691
79,	Thomas Tenniſon.	Dec. 1694
80,	William Wake.	Dec. 1715
81,	John Potter.	Mar. 1737

82, Tho-

Names.	Tran.
82, Thomas Herring.	Dec. 1747
83, Matthew Hutton.	May 1757
84, Thomas Secker.	May 1758
85, Frederick Cornwallis.*	Oct. 1768

N. B. The figures before the names refer to the number of biſhops ſince the eſtabliſhment of the ſee.

Such biſhops as follow Canterbury, are ſubject to Canterbury; ſuch as follow York, to York.

Biſhops of St. ASAPH, ſince the Reſtoration. 37.

38, George Griffith,	Oct. 1660
39, Henry Glemham,	Oct. 1667
40, Iſaac Barrow,	Mar. 1669
41, William Lloyd,	Sept. 1680
42, Edward Jones,	Dec. 1692
43, George Hooper,	Oct. 1703
44, William Beveridge,	July 1704
45, William Fleetwood,	May 1708
46, John Wynne,	Nov. 1714
47, Francis Hare,	Dec. 1727
48, Thomas Tanner,	Nov. 1731
49, Iſaac Maddox,	Sept. 1736
50, Samuel Liſle,	Apr. 1744
51, Robert Drummond,*	Mar. 1748
52, Richard Newcombe,	Aug. 1761
53, Jonathan Shipley.	June 1769

BANGOR. 47.

48. William Roberts, died, 1665,	1637
49, Robert Morgan,	June 1666
50, Humphrey Lloyd,	Oct. 1673
51, Humphrey Humphreys,	June 1689
52, John Evans.	Jan. 1701
53, Benjamin Hoadly,	Dec. 1715
54, Richard Reynolds,	Nov. 1721
55, William Baker,	Aug. 1723
56, Thomas Sherlock	Feb. 1727
57, Charles Cecil,	May 1735
58, Thomas Herring,	Feb. 1738
59, Matthew Hutton,	Nov. 1743

60, Zacha-

Names.	Tran.
60, Zachary Pearce,	Mar. 1747
61, John Egerton,*	July 1756
62, John Ewer,	Jan. 1769
63, John Moore.	1775

BATH and WEELS. 55.

56, William Pierce,	1632
57, Robert Creighton,	May 1670
58, Peter Mew,	Dec. 1672
59, Thomas Kenn, deprived, Feb. 1690,	Feb. 1684
60, William Beveridge, nominated, but refused it,	Apr. 1691
61, Richard Kidder,	June 1691
62, George Hooper,	Mar. 1703
63, John Wynne,	Nov. 1727
64, Edward Willes.	Dec. 1743
65, Charles Moss,	1774

BRISTOL. 13.

14, Gilbert Ironside,	Dec. 1660
15, Guy Carlton,	Dec. 1671
16, William Gulston,	Jan. 1678
17, John Lake,	Aug. 1684
18, Jonathan Trelawney,	Nov. 1685
19, Gilbert Ironside,	Oct. 1689
20, Joseph Hall,	Aug 1691
21, John Robinson,	Nov. 1710
22, George Smalridge,	Mar. 1714
23, Hugh Boulter,	Oct. 1719
24, William Bradshaw,	Oct. 1724
25, Charles Cecil,	Mar. 1733
26, Thomas Secker,	Feb. 1735
27, Thomas Gooch,	June 1737
28, Joseph Butler.	Dec. 1738
29, John Conybeare,	Jan. 1751
30, John Hume,	July 1756
31, Philip Younge,	July 1758
32, Thomas Newton.	Jan. 1762

CHICHESTER, 72.

73, Henry King,	1641
74, Peter Gunning,	Feb. 1669

75, Ralph

Names.	Tran.
75, Ralph Brideoke,	Mar. 1675
76, Guy Carlton,	Jan. 1678
77, John Lake,	Oct. 1685
78, Simon Patrick,	Oct. 1689
79, Robert Grove,	Aug. 1691
80, John Williams,	Dec. 1696
81, Thomas Manningham,	Aug. 1709
82, Thomas Bowers,	Aug. 1722
83, Edward Waddington,	Oct. 1724
84, Francis Hare,	Dec. 1731
85, Matthias Mawſon,	Nov. 1740
86, Sir William Aſhburnham,*	Apr. 1754

ST. DAVIDS. 92.

93, William Lucy,	Oct. 1660
94, William Thomas,	Nov. 1677
95, Laurence Womack,	Nov. 1683
96, John Lloyd,	Oct. 1686
97, T. Watſon, deprived, Aug. 3, 1699,	June 1687
See vacant 5 years 8 months.	
98, George Bull,	Mar. 1705
99, Philip Biſſe,	Nov. 1710
100, Adam Ottley,	Feb. 1712
101, Richard Smalbroke,	Jan. 1723
102, Elias Sydall,	May 1731
103, Nicholas Clagett,	Feb. 1732
104, Edward Willes,	Jan. 1743
105, Richard Trevor,	April 1744
106, Anthony Ellys,	Feb. 1753
107, Samuel Squire,	June 1761
108, Robert Lowth,	June 1766
109, Charles Moſs,	Dec. 1766
110, James York,*	1774

ELY. 39.

40, Matthew Wren,	1638
41, Benjamin Laney,	May 1667
42, Peter Gunning,	Feb. 1674
43, Francis Turner, deprived, Feb. 1690.	Aug. 1684
44, Simon Patrick,	Apr. 1691
45, John Moore,	July 1707
46, William Fleetwood,	Nov. 1714

Names.	Tran.
47, Thomas Green,	Sept. 1723
48, Robert Butts,	July 1738
49, Sir Thomas Gooch,	Mar. 1748
50, Matthias Mawſon,	April 1754
51, Edmund Keene,	Jan. 1771

EXETER. 41.

42, John Gauden,	Nov. 1660
43, Seth Ward,	July, 1662
44, Anthony Sparrow,	Oct. 1667
45, Thomas Lamplugh,	Oct. 1676
46, Jonathan Trelawney,	Apr. 1689
47, Offspring Blackall,	Jan. 1707
48, Lancelot Blackburn,	Jan. 1716
49, Stephen Weſton,	Dec. 1724
50, Nicholas Clagett,	Aug. 1742
51, George Lavington,	Feb. 1746
52, Frederick Keppel, *	Nov. 1762

GLOCESTER. 11.

12, William Nicholſon,	Nov. 1660
13, John Pritchard,	Oct. 1672
14, Robert Frampton, deprived, Feb. 1, 1690.	Mar. 1681
15, Edward Fowler,	April 1691
16, Richard Willis,	Nov. 1714
17, Elias Sydall,	Dec. 1731
18, Martin Benſon,	Feb. 1735
19, James Johnſon,	Jan. 1753
20, William Warburton,	Feb. 1769

HEREFORD. 77.

78, Nicholas Monck,	Dec. 1660
79, Herbert Croft,	Jan. 1661
80, Gilbert Ironſide,	May 1691
81, Humphrey Humphreys,	Dec. 1701
82, Philip Biſſe,	Feb. 1712
83, Benjamin Hoadley,	Sept. 1721
84, Henry Egerton,	Feb. 1724
85, Lord James Beauclerk, *	May 1746

LANDAFF.

Names.	Tran.
LANDAFF. 71.	
72, Morgan Owen,	1639
73, Hugh Lloyd,	Dec. 1663
74, Francis Davies,	July, 1667
75, William Lloyd,	Apr. 1675
76, William Beaw,	Jan. 1679
77, John Tyler,	June 1706
78, Robert Clavering,	Dec. 1724
79, John Harris,	Apr. 1729
80, Matthias Mawſon,	Feb. 1739
81, John Gilbert,	Jan. 1741
82, Edward Willes,	Mar. 1749
83, Richard Newcombe,	Apr. 1755
84, John Ewer,	Oct. 1761
85, Jonathan Shipley,	Jan. 1769
86, Shute Barrington,*	June 1769
LICHFIELD and COVENTRY. 74.	
75, Accepted Frewen,	1643
76, John Hacket,	Dec. 1661
77, Thomas Wood,	June 1671
78, William Lloyd,	Oct. 1692
79, John Hough,	Aug. 1699
80, Edward Chandler,	Nov. 1717
81, Richard Smalbroke,	Feb. 1730
82, Frederick Cornwallis,*	Mar. 1749
83, John Egerton,*	1768
84, Brownlow North,*	July 1771
85, Richard Hurd,	Jan. 1775
LINCOLN. 64.	
65, Robert Sanderſon,	Oct. 1660
66, Benjamin Laney,	Mar. 1663
67, William Fuller,	Sept. 1667
68, Thomas Barlowe,	May 1675
69, Thomas Teniſon,	Nov. 1691
70, James Gardiner,	Mar. 1694
71, William Wake,	July, 1705
72, Edmund Gibſon,	Jan. 1717
73, Richard Reynolds,	June 1723
74, John Thomas,	Apr. 1744
75, John Green,	Jan, 1762

Names.	Tran.
LONDON, 88.	
89, William Juxon,	1633
90, Gilbert Sheldon,	1660
91, Humphrey Hinchman,	Sept. 1663
92, Henry Compton,	Dec. 1675
93, John Robinſon,	Aug. 1713
94, Edmund Gibſon,	April 1723
95, Thomas Sherlock,	Dec. 1748
96, Thomas Hayter,	Oct. 1761
97, Richard Oſbaldeſton,	Mar. 1762
98, Richard Terrick,	June 1764
NORWICH, 68.	
69, Edward Reynolds,	Nov. 1660
70, Anthony Sparrow,	Aug. 1676
71, Will. Lloyd, deprived Feb. 1, 1690.	June 1685
72, John Moore,	April 1691
73, Charles Trimnel,	Jan. 1707
74, Thomas Green,	Aug. 1721
75, John Leng,	Nov. 1723
76, William Baker,	Dec. 1727
77, Robert Butts,	Mar. 1732
78, Thomas Gooch,	Oct. 1738
79, Samuel Liſle,	Apr. 1748
80, Thomas Hayter,	Dec. 1749
81, Philip Yonge,	Dec. 1761
OXFORD, 7.	
8, Robert Skinner,	1640
9, William Paul,	Nov. 1663
10, Walter Blandford,	Nov. 1665
11, Nathaniel Crew,	June, 1671
12, Henry Compton,	Nov. 1674
13, John Fell,	Jan. 1675
14, Samuel Parker,	Oct. 1686
15, Timothy Hall,	Oct. 1688
16, John Hough,	May, 1690
17, William Talbot,	Sept. 1699
18, John Potter,	Apr. 1715
19, Thomas Secker,	June, 1737
20, John Hume,	June, 1758
21, Robert Lowth,	Oct. 1766

PETER-

Names.	Tran.
PETERBOROUGH. 9,	
10, Benjamin Laney,	Nov. 1660
11, Joſeph Henſhaw,	Apr. 1663
12, William Lloyd,	Mar. 1679
13, Thomas White,	Aug. 1685
14, Richard Cumberland,	May, 1691
15, White Kennet,	Oct. 1718
16, Robert Clavering,	Feb. 1729
17, John Thomas,	Oct. 1747
18, Richard Terrick,	July, 1757
19, Robert Lamb,	July, 1764
20, John Hinchcliffe,	Dec. 1769
ROCHESTER. 81.	
82, John Warner,	1637
83, John Dolben,	Nov. 1666
84, Francis Turner,	Nov. 1683
85, Thomas Sprat,	Nov. 1684
86, F. Atterbury, deprived, June, 1723,	June, 1713
87, Samuel Bradford,	July, 1723
88, Joſeph Wilcocks,	Jan. 1731
89, Zachary Pearce,	July, 1756
90, John Thomas,	1775
SALISBURY. 70.	
71, Brian Duppa,	1641
72, Humphrey Hinchman,	Oct. 1660
73, John Earle,	Sept. 1663
74, Alexander Hyde,	Dec. 1665
75, Seth Ward,	Sept. 1667
76, Gilbert Burnet,	Mar. 1689
77, William Talbot,	Apr. 1715
78, Richard Willis,	Nov. 1721
79, Benjamin Hoadly,	Oct. 1723
80, Thomas Sherlock,	Nov. 1734
81, John Gilbert,	Jan. 1748
82, John Thomas,	June, 1757
83, Robert Drummond,*	June, 1761
84, John Thomas,	Dec. 1761
85, John Hume,	Sept. 1766

WIN-

Names.	Tran.
WINCHESTER. 70.	
71, Brian Duppa,	Sept. 1660
72, George Morley,	Apr. 1662
73, Peter Mew,	Nov. 1684
74, Sir Jonathan Trelawney,	June 1707
75, Charles Trimnel,	July 1721
76, Richard Willis,	Sept. 1723
77, Benjamin Hoadly,	Oct. 1734
78, John Thomas,	June 1761
WORCESTER. 84.	
85, George Morley,	Oct. 1660
86, John Gauden,	May 1662
87, John Earle,	Nov. 1662
88, Robert Skinner,	Oct. 1663
89, Walter Blandford,	June 1671
90, James Fleetwood,	July 1675
91, William Thomas,	Aug. 1683
92, Edward Stillingfleet,	Oct. 1689
93, William Lloyd,	Jan. 1699
94, John Hough,	Sept. 1717
95, Isaac Maddox,	Nov. 1743
96, James Johnson.	Nov. 1759
YORK, 70.	
71, Accepted Frewen,	Sept. 1660
72, Richard Stern,	Apr. 1664
73, John Dolben,	July, 1683
74, Thomas Lamplugh,	Nov. 1688
75, John Sharp,	July, 1691
76, Sir William Dawes,	Mar. 1714
77, Launcelot Blackburn,	Dec. 1724
78, Thomas Herring,	Apr. 1743
79, Matthew Hutton,	Dec. 1747
80, John Gilbert,	June, 1757
81, Robert Drummond.*	Oct. 1761
CARLISLE, 40.	
41, Richard Sterne,	Dec. 1660
42, Edward Rainbow,	July 1664

43, Thomas

Names.	Tran.
43, Thomas Smith,	June 1684
44, William Nicholſon,	June 1702
45, Samuel Bradford,	Apr. 1718
46, John Waugh,	June 1723
47, Sir George Flemming,	Feb. 1734
48, Richard Oſbaldeſton,	Oct. 1747
49, Charles Lyttelton,*	Apr. 1762
50, Edmund Law.	Mar. 1769

CHESTER, 11.

12, Bryan Walton,	Dec. 1660
13, Henry Ferne,	Feb. 1662
14, George Hall,	May 1662
15, John Wilkins,	Nov. 1668
16, John Pearſon,	Feb. 1672
17, Thomas Cartwright,	Oct. 1686
18, Nicholas Stratford,	Sept. 1689
19, Sir William Dawes,	Feb. 1707
20, Francis Gaſtrell,	Apr. 1714
21, Samuel Peploe,	Apr. 1726
22, Edmund Keene,	Mar. 1753
23, William Markham.	Jan. 1771

DURHAM, 68.

69, John Coſin,	Dec. 1660
70, Nathaniel, Lord Crew,*	Oct. 1674
71, William Talbot,	Sept. 1721
72, Edward Chandler,	Nov. 1730
73, Joſeph Butler,	Nov. 1750
74, Richard Trevor,*	Jan. 1753
75, John Egerton.*	June 1771

The LORD MAYORS of LONDON, ſince the Union.

1707, Sir R. Beddingfield.	1713, Sir Ric. Hoare.
1708, Sir Wil. Withers.	1714, Sir Sam. Stanier.
1709, Sir C. Duncombe.	1715, Sir W. Humphreys
1710, Sir Sam. Gerard.	1716, Sir Charles Peers.
1711, Sir Gil. Heathcote.	1717, Sir J. Bateman.
1712, Sir R. Beachcroft.	1718, Sir Wil. Lewen.

1719, Sir

1719, Sir John Ward.
1720, Sir G. Thorold.
1721, Sir John Fryer.
1722, Sir Wil. Stewart.
1723, Sir Ger. Conyers.
1724, Sir Peter Delme.
1725, Sir G. Mertins.
1726, Sir Francis Forbes.
1727, Sir John Eyles.
1728, Sir Ed. Beecher.
1729, Sir Robert Bailis.
1730, Sir Richard Brocas.
1731, H. Parſons, eſq.
1732, Sir Francis Child.
1733, John Barber, eſq.
1734, Sir William Billers.
1735, Sir Ed. Belamy.
1736, Sir John Williams.
1737, Sir J. Thompſon.
1738, Sir John Barnard.
1739, Micajah Perry, eſq.
1740, Sir John Salter.
1741, H. Parſons, eſq. / D. Lambert, eſq.
1742, Sir R. Godſchall. / G. Heathcote, eſq.
1743, Rob. Wilmot, eſq.
1744, Sir Rob. Weſtley.
1745, Sir Hen. Marſhall.
1746, Sir Rich. Hoare.
1747, Wm. Benn, eſq.
1748, Sir R. Ladbroke.
1749, Sir Wm. Calvert.
1750, Sir Sam. Pennant. / J. Blachford, eſq.
1751, F. Cockayne, eſq.
1752, T. Winterbottom, eſq. / R. Alſop, eſq.
1753, Sir Criſp Gaſcoyne,
1754, Edw. Ironſide, eſq. / Thomas Rawlinſon, eſq.
1755, Stephen Theodore Janſen, eſq.
1756, Slingſby Bethel, eſq.
1757, M. Dickenſon, eſq.
1758, Sir Charles Aſgill.
1759, Sir Richard Glyn.
1760, Tho. Chitty, eſq.
1761, Sir Mattthew Blakiſton.
1762, Sir Sam. Fludyer.
1763, W. Beckford, eſq.
1764, W. Bridgen, eſq.
1765, Sir W. Stevenſon.
1766, Geo. Nelſon, eſq.
1767, Sir Robert Kite.
1768, Rt. hon. T. Harley.
1769, Sam. Turner, eſq.
1770, W. Beckford, eſq. / Barlow Trecothick, eſq.
1771, Braſs Croſby, eſq.
1772, William Nash, eſq.
1773, J. Townſend, eſq.
1774, Fred. Bull, eſq.
1775, John Wilkes, eſq.
1776, J. Sawbridge, eſq.

The KINGS of each COUNTRY.

Countries.		Began to reign.
Conſtantinople.	Abdul Hamed,	Jan. 21, 1774
Denmark.	Chriſtian VII. born, Jan. 29, 1749.	1766
France.	Lewis XVI. born 1754.	1774

Germany.

Countries.	Began to reign.
Germany. Joſeph II. born, March 13, 1741.	1715
Holland. William V. prince of Orange, born, March 5, 1748.	1766
Hungary and *Bohemia.* Maria, Tereſa, dowager empreſs of Germany, born, May 13, 1717.	1740
Modena. Francis Maria, duke of, born, July 2, 1698.	
Sicily. Ferdinand IV. born Jan. 12, 1751.	1759
Poland. Staniſlaus, born, Jan. 17, 1732	1764
Parma. Ferdinand, duke of, born, Jan. 20, 1752.	
Portugal. Joſeph, born, June 6, 1714.	1750
Pruſſia. Frederic III. born, Jan. 24, 1712.	1740
Rome. Pius VI.	1775
Ruſſia. Catherine II. born, May 2, 1729.	1762
Sardinia. Victor Amadeus Maria, born, June 26, 1726.	1773
Spain. Charles III. born, Jan. 20, 1716.	1759
Sweden. Guſtavus II. born, Jan. 24, 1746.	1770
Tuſcany. Leopold, grand duke of, born, May 5, 1747.	
Venice. Peter Francis Grimaldi.	1773

Emperors of ROME, from the Foundation of Rome, 753 before Chriſt.

Began to reign. Names. Bef. Xt.	Began to reign. Names. Aft. Xt.
753. Romulus, *firſt king.*	14. Tiberius.
716. *Interregnum.*	37. Caligula.
715. Numa Pompilius.	41. Claudius.
672. Tullus Hoſtilius.	54. Nero.
669. *Battle of the Horatii and Curatii.*	*L. Clodius Macer. Tyran.*
640. Ancus Martius.	68. Galba.
616. Tarquin, *the elder.*	69. Otho.
578. Servius Tullius.	69. Vitellius.
534. Tarquin, *the proud.*	69. Veſpaſian.
500. *Republic of Rome.*	79. Titus.
31. Auguſtus *firſt Rom. Emp.*	81. Domitian.
	96. Nerva.
	98. Tra-

Began to reign. Aft. Xt.	Names.
98.	Trajan.
117.	Adrian.
138.	Antoninus Pius.
161.	M. Aurelius. L. Verus.
170.	M. Aurel. *alone.*
180.	Commodus.
193.	Pertinax.
193.	Didius Julianus.
193.	Peſcenius Niger.
	Clodius Albinus.
193.	S. Severus.
211.	M. A. Antoninus. P. Sept. Geta.
217.	M. Apel. Sev. Macrinus.
218.	M. Aur. Ant. Elagabalus.
222.	Alexander Severus.
	Vranius Tyran.
235.	C. Jul. Verus Maximus.
237.	M. Ant. Africanus, *elder.* M. Ant. Africanus, *younger.*
237.	Pupienus & Balbinus.
238.	Gordian III.
244.	Philippus, *father.*
	Philippus, *ſon.*
	T. Jul. Mar. Pacatianus.
	P. Sarvil. Marinus.
249.	Decius.
	Herennius Etruſcus.
251.	Hoſtilianus.
	L. Priſcus Tyran,
	Jul. Valens, Tyr.
	M. Auſidius Perpenna, Tyran.
	Trebonianus Gallus.
	Vibius Voluſianus.
253.	C. Jul. Æmilianus.
253.	Licin. Valerianus, *father.*
253.	Lic. Egnat. Gallienus, *ſon of Valerianus, alone.*
	Lic. Valerianus, *ſon of Valer.* Lic. Saloninus, *ſon of Gallien.*
	Sulpicius Antoninus.
268.	M. Aur. Cl. Gothicus.
	Quintilius, *brother of Claudius.*
270.	Domet. Aurelianus.
	Firmius, Tyrant, in Egypt.
	Tetricus, Tyrant among the Gauls.
	Athenodorus.
	Heroias Vabalathus.
	A. Septimius.
275.	*Interregnum.*
275.	Tacitus.
276.	Florianus.
276.	Probus.
	Saturnius, Proculus, Bonoſius.
282.	M. Aurel. Carus.
	M. Aurel. Carinus.
	Numerianus.
284.	*M. Aur. Julian. Sabrinus.*

Dioclesian

Began to reign. Aft. Xt.	Names.
	Diocleſian and Maximim. Hercules.
	Selvius Amandus, Pomponius, Ælianus, Carauſius, Allectus, Epideus Achilleus, Domitius Domitianus, Tyran.
305.	Conſt. Chlorus, & Galer. Val. Maximinus.
	Flav. Val. Severus.
	C. Gal. Val. Maximinus.
	M. Aur. Val. Maxentius.
	Alexander, Tyran.

Began to reign. Aft. Xt.	Names.
	P. Val. Lic. Lycinius Cæſ.
	Valerius Valens.
	Martinianus.
	Conſtantine, *the Gr.*
337.	Conſtantine, *the younger*, died in 340.
	Conſtance.
	Saturninus.
337.	Conſtant.
	Magnentius, Nepotianus, Vetranion & Sylvanus, Tyrants.
361.	Julian, *the apoſtate.*
363.	Jovian.

After this time, the Roman Empire was divided into Eaſtward and Weſtern; Conſtantinople being the capital of the firſt, Rome of the laſt. The Eaſtern ended in 1202; the Weſtern in 494.

A Liſt of the REGIMENTS, with their Dates and Rank.

Horſe Guards.
1ſt and 2d Troop, 1660
Horſe Grenadier Guards.
1ſt Troop, - - - - 1685
2d Troop, - - - - 1702
Royal Horſe Guards.
Blues - - - - - - 1661
Four Regiments of Horſe.
1ſt, 2d, and 3d, - 1685
4th, - - - - - - - 1688
Three of Dragoon Guards.
All, - - - - - - - 1685

Fourteen of Dragoons.
1ſt, - - - - - - - 1683
2d, - - - - - - - 1681
3d and 4th, - - - - 1685
5th, - - - - - - - 1688
6th, - - - - - - - 1689
7th, - - - - - - - 1690
8th, - - - - - - - 1693
9th —— 14th, - 1715
Four of Light Dragoons.
All - - - - - - - 1759

Three

Three of Foot Guards.

All - - - - - - - - 1650

Seventy-two of Foot.

1st Reg. - - - - - - 1633
2d, - - - - - - - - 1661
3d, - - - - - - - - 1665
4th, - - - - - - - - 1680
5th, - - - - - - - - 1674
6th, - - - - - - - - 1673
7th ——— 15th, - 1685
16th and 17th, - - 1688
18th, - - - - - - - 1684
19th and 20th, - - 1688
21st, - - - - - - - - 1678
22d ——— 27th, - 1689
28th, - - - - - - - 1694
29th ——— 34th, 1702
35th and 36th, - - 1701
37th ——— 39th - 1702
40th, - - - - - - - 1717
41st, - - - - - - - - 1719
42d, - - - - - - - - 1739
43d ——— 48th, - 1741
49th, - - - - - - - 1743
50th, - - - - - - - 1753
51st ——— 60th, - 1755
61st ——— 72d, - 1758

Invalids.

73d, 74th and 75th, 1762

A List of the KINGS of FRANCE since William the Conquerer.

	Died.
Henry I.	1060
Philip I.	1108
Lewis VI.	1137
Lewis VII.	1180
Philip II. the Auguſt.	1223
Lewis VIII.	1226
Lewis IX.	1270
Philip III. the Hardy.	1285
Philip IV. the Fair.	1314
Lewis X.	1322
Charles IV. the Fair.	1327
Edward of England crowned.	
Philip V. the Courtier.	1350
John, died in London.	1364
Charles V. the Wiſe.	1380
Charles VI. the Well-beloved.	1422
Charles VII. the Victorius.	1462
Henry IV. of England proclaimed.	
Lewis XI.	1482
Charles VIII.	1498
Lewis XII.	1515
Francis I.	1524
Henry II.	1559
Francis II.	1560
Charles IX.	1574
Henry III.	1589
Henry IV.	1610
Lewis XIII.	1643
Lewis XIV.	1715
Lewis XV.	1774
Lewis XVI.	

LORD

LORD CHAMBERLAINS, from the preſent King's Acceſſion.

*** The dates mark the appointment.

Duke of Devonſhire.
Duke of Marlborough, Nov. 22, 1762
Earl Gower, April 22, 1763
Duke of Portland, July 12, 1765
Earl of Hertford, Dec. 4, 1766

VICE CHAMBERLAINS.

Right hon. William Finch.
Earl of Jerſey, July 12, 1765
Hon. Thomas Robinſon, now lord Grantham, Feb. 13, 1770
Lord Hinchingbroke, Feb. 6, 1771.

GROOMS of the STOLE.

Earl of Rochford.
Earl of Bute, Nov. 25, 1760
Earl of Huntingdon, Mar. 25, 1761
Earl of Briſtol, Jan. 29, 1770
Viſcount Weymouth, March 1775
Earl of Aſhburnham, Nov. 10, 1775

LORD STEWARDS.

Duke of Rutland.
Earl Talbot, Mar. 25, 1761

COMPTROLLERS.

Lord Edgcumbe.
Earl Powis, May 22, 1761
Lord George Cavendiſh, Nov. 25, 1761
Lord Charles Spencer, Nov. 22, 1762
Thomas Pelham, now lord Pelham, July 20, 1765
Sir William Meredith, 1774

TREASURERS.

Lord Thomond.
Earl Powis, Nov. 25, 1761

Lord

Lord Edgcumbe,	July 20, 1765
John (now Sir John) Shelley,	Nov. 27, 1766

COFFERERS.

Duke of Leeds.	
James Grenville,	April 3, 1761
Lord Thomond,	Nov. 25, 1761
Earl of Scarborough,	July 20, 1765
Hans Stanley,	Dec. 4, 1766
Jeremiah Dyſon, eſq.	1774

MASTERS of the HOUSHOLD.

John Harris.	
Hon. Hen. Fred. Thynne,	April 19, 1768
Sir Fran. Hen. Drake,	Dec. 19, 1770

MASTERS of the HORSE.

Earl Gower.	
Earl of Huntingdon,	Nov. 25, 1760
Duke of Rutland,	Mar. 25, 1761
Earl of Hertford,	Auguſt 1766
Duke of Ancaſter,	Dec. 13, 1766

CAPTAINS of the Band of GENTLEMEN-PENSIONERS.

Lord Berkeley of Stratton.	
Earl of Litchfield,	July 17, 1762
Lord Edgcumbe,	Dec. 8, 1772

KEEPER of the GREAT WARDROBE.

Sir Thomas Robinſon, late lord Grantham.	
Earl Gower,	Nov. 25, 1760
Lord Le Deſpencer,	May 3, 1763
Earl of Aſhburnham,	July 20, 1765
Lord Pelham,	Nov. 10, 1775

MASTER of the JEWEL OFFICE.

Sir Richard Lyttelton.	
Earl of Darlington,	Dec. 1762

QUEEN'S

QUEEN'S HOUSHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain.	Earl (now duke) of Northumberland.	
	Earl Harcourt,	Apr. 21, 1763
	Earl Dalawar,	1768
Vice Chamberlain.	Lord Viſcount Cantalupe.	
	Hon. Charles Fitzroy,	1768
Maſters of the Horſe.	Earl Harcourt.	
	Viſcount Weymouth.	Apr. 21, 1763
	Duke of Beaufort,	Jan. 20, 1768
	Earl Waldegrave,	Nov. 1770
Treaſurer.	Andrew Stone, eſq.	
	Earl of Guildford,	1774
Secretary.	Gen. Græme.	
	Ja. Harris, eſq.	1774
Comptroller.	Hon. Sewallis Shirley.	
	Gen. Græme,	1765
	Ja. Harris, eſq.	1774

TREASURERS of the CHAMBER.

Rt. hon. Charles Townſhend	
Rt. hon. Sir Francis Daſhwood, (now lord Le Deſpencer)	Mar. 21, 1761
Rt. hon Gilbert (now Sir) Elliot,	May 29, 1762
Rt. hon. Sir George Rice,	April 12, 1770

LORD-PRESIDENTS.

Earl Granville.—Died Jan. 2, 1763.—Vacant till September following.	
Duke of Bedford,	Sept. 9, 1763
Earl of Winchelſea,	July 12, 1765
Earl of Northington,	July 30, 1766
Earl Gower,	Dec. 23, 1767

LORD-WARDENS of the STANNARIES.

Lord Waldegrave.	
Humphry Maurice,	Dec. 20, 1762

Chancellors of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Kinnoul.	
Lord Strange,	Dec. 15, 1762
Lord Hyde,	June 14, 1771

Lords Privy Seal.

Earl Temple.	
In commiſſion. E. Weſton, W. Sharpe, and Jer. Dyſon,	Oct. 12, 1761
Duke of Bedford,	Nov. 25, 1761
Duke of Malborough,	April 20, 1763
Duke of Newcaſtle,	July 15, 1765
Earl of Chatham,	July 30, 1766
Earl of Briſtol,	Nov. 2, 1768
Earl of Halifax,	Feb. 9, 1770
Earl of Suffolk,	Jan. 22, 1771
Duke of Grafton,	June 12, 1771
Earl of Dartmouth,	Nov. 10, 1775

Attorney and Solicitor General.

Attorney.

Charles Pratt (now lord Camden.)	
Mr. Yorke,	Dec. 14, 1761
Sir Fletcher Norton,	Nov. 1763
Hon. Charles Yorke,	Aug. 1765
William De Grey,	Aug. 1766
Edward Thurloe,	Jan. 23, 1771

Solicitor.

Hon. Charles Yorke.	
Fletcher (now Sir) Norton,	Dec. 14, 1761
William De Gray,	Nov. 1763
Edward Willes,	Aug. 1766
John Dunning,	Dec. 23, 1767
Edward Thurloe,	Mar. 1770
Alexander Wedderburne	Jan. 23, 1771

First Lords of the Treasury.

Duke of Newcaſtle.	
Earl of Bute,	May 29, 1762
George Grenville,	Apr. 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham,	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton,	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North,	Jan. 28, 1770

Chancellors of the Exchequer.

Henry Bilſon Legge.	
Lord Barrington,	Mar. 21, 1761
Sir Francis Daſhwood, (now lord Le Deſpencer)	May 29, 1762
George Grenville,	Apr. 16, 1763
William Dowdeſwell,	July 12, 1765
Charles Townſhend,	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord North,	Sept. 16, 1767

Secretaries to the firſt Lord.

Charles Jenkinſon,	May 29, 1762
Edmund Burke,	July 12, 1765
Richard Stonhewer,	Aug. 2, 1766

Secretaries of State.

Southern Department.

William Pitt, now lord Chatham.	
Earl of Egremont,	Oct. 9, 1761
Earl of Sandwich,	Sept. 9, 1763
Henry Seymour Conway,	July 12, 1765
Duke of Richmond,	May 23, 1766
Earl of Shelburne,	Aug. 2, 1766
Lord Weymouth,	Oct. 21, 1768
Earl of Rochford,	Dec. 19, 1770
Viſcount Weymouth,	Nov. 10, 1775

Northern Department.

Earl of Holderneſſe.	
Earl of Bute,	Mar. 25, 1761
George Grenville,	May 29, 1762

Earl of Halifax,	Oct. 14, 1762
Duke of Grafton,	July 12, 1765
Henry Seymour Conway,	May, 23 1766
Lord Weymouth,	Jan. 20, 1768
Earl of Rochford,	Oct. 21, 1768
Earl of Sandwich,	Dec. 19, 1770
Earl of Halifax,	Jan. 22, 1771
Earl of Suffolk,	June 12, 1771

For the Colonies.

Earl of Hilſborough,	Jan. 20, 1768
Earl of Dartmouth,	Aug. 14, 1772
Lord George Germain,	Nov. 10, 1775

FIRST LORDS of TRADE,

Earl of Halifax.	
Lord Sandys,	Mar. 21, 1761
Charles Townſhend, (the late)	Mar. 1, 1763
Lord Shelburne,	Apr. 20, 1763
Lord Hilſborough,	Sept. 9, 1763
Lord Dartmouth,	July 20, 1765
Lord Hilſborough,	Aug. 16, 1766
Lord Clare,	Dec. 1766
Lord Dartmouth,	Aug. 31, 1772
Lord George Germain,	Nov. 1775

PAYMASTERS-GENERAL of the Forces.

Right hon. Henry Fox, afterwards lord Holland.
Right hon. Charles Townſhend, June 8, 1765
Right hon. lord North, and George Cooke, eſq. Aug. 2, 1766
Right hon. Tho. Townſhend, and Geo. Cook, eſq. Dec. 3, 1767
Right hon. Richard Rigby, June 14, 1768

JOINT POSTMASTERS.

Earl of Beſborough; Hon. Rob. Hamden, now lord Trevor.
Earl of Egmont; Hon. R. Hamden, Nov. 27, 1762
Lord Hyde; Hon. R. Hamden, Sept. 10, 1763
Earl of Beſborough; Hon. R. Hamden, July 20, 1765

Lord

Lord Grantham ; Earl of Beſborough, July 20, 1765
Earl of Hillſborough ; Lord Le Deſpencer, Dec. 27, 1766
Earl of Sandwich ; Lord Le Deſpencer, Jan. 20, 1768
Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne ; and Lord Le Deſpencer, Dec. 19, 1770

SECRETARIES AT WAR.

Right hon. Lord Barrington.
Right hon. Charles Townſhend, Mar. 24, 1761
Right hon. Welbore Ellis, Feb. 27, 1763
Lord Barrington, July 20, 1765

FIRST LORDS of the ADMIRALTY.

Lord Anſon.
Lord Halifax, June 19, 1762
George Grenville, Oct. 16, 1762
Lord Sandwich, April 16, 1763
Lord Egmont, Sept. 9, 1763
Sir Charles Saunders, Sept. 16, 1763
Sir Edward Hawke Dec. 2, 1766
Lord Sandwich, Jan. 12, 1771

TREASURERS of the NAVY.

Right hon. George Grenville.
Lord Barrington, June 2, 1762
Lord Howe, Aug. 9, 1765
Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. Mar. 19, 1770

VICE-ADMIRALS of Great-Britain.

Lord Anſon.
Henry Oſborne, Jan. 4, 1763
Sir Edward Hawke, Nov. 5, 1765

REAR ADMIRALS of Great-Britain.

Sir William Rowley.
Sir Edward Hawke, Jan. 4, 1763
Sir Charles Knowles, Nov. 5, 1765
Sir Francis Holburne, Oct. 1770
Sir George Bridges Rodney, Aug. 17, 1771

VICE-ADMIRALS of Scotland.

Earl Finlater.	
John, Earl of Hyndford,	Dec. 22, 1764
Earl of March,	Nov. 5, 1765

MASTERS of GREENWICH-HOSPITAL.

Admiral Iſaac Townſhend,	
Sir George Bridges Rodney,	Nov. 30, 1765
Sir Francis Holburne,	June 15, 1771
Sir Charles Hardy,	Aug. 17, 1771

MASTER GENERALS of the Ordnance.

Lord Ligonier.	
Marquis of Granby,	May 14, 1763
Lord Viſcount Townſhend,	Oct. 17, 1772

LIEUTENANT GENERALS of the Ordnance.

Marquis of Granby.	
Lord Viſcount Townſhend,	May 14, 1763
Right hon. Henry Seymour Conway,	Oct. 24, 1767
Sir Jeffery Amherſt	Oct. 22, 1772

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